Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864. NUMBER 189.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON--CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

A Rebel Blockade Runner Destroyed by our Fleet.

Gen. Butler in the Exchange Business Again.

STUART'S CAVALRY RAID EXAGGERATED—THE CAPITAL IS SAFE.

Major General Oglesby Detailed upon a Court Martial.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A SLAVE IN MISSOURI.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT CHALLENGES THE WORLD TO A RACE.

A Copperhead Game Broken Up in Southern Illinois.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16, 1864.

The 14th regiment has re-enlisted, and was at Memphis yesterday, *en route* for home.

Gov. Yates to-day received the flag of the 84th regiment, which is very much torn and mutilated, and is returned to be retained among the archives of the State. The regiment was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold.

Quincy, Ill., has been designated as the place of rendezvous for the 10th regiment.

Surgeon Battelheim, of the 106th regiment, who was discharged from service, has been reinstated and permission granted him to resign.

Col. Wm. Weir, of the 10th Kansas regiment, formerly of Carlinville, in this State, has been ordered to the command of the post at Alton.

Major H. B. Dox, of the 12th cavalry, left here to-day for Chicago, having in charge Co. L of the 12th cavalry and 120 recruits from Camp Butler.

Captain Ira A. Church, of Atlanta, has received authority to recruit a new company for the 17th cavalry, organizing at St Charles, Kane county.

The trial of the persons arrested in Macon county last June for harboring deserters, will take place in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Treat presiding, on Tuesday of next week. Messrs. Weldon and Grimshaw appear for the Government, and Messrs. Edwards and Bunn for the defense.

The 16th regiment passed through this city to-day *en route* for Quincy.

Recruits continue to come in quite rapidly. About 2,100 have arrived this week, and they are still arriving at the rate of 250 to 300 per day. The departments are all kept busy in mustering, paying and clothing the volunteers. Many counties that have not filled their quotas seem to be doing nothing, while others that are greatly in excess continue to send in a large number of recruits.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 16, 1864.

Information has been received from the Provost Marshal of Louisiana, Mo., to the effect that a negro man recently ran away from his mistress, a widow living near Prairieville in that county. Whilst attempting to reach Hannibal, and from thence make his escape to Illinois, he was captured by a gang of men, and after receiving a severe flogging, was taken back to his owner. His incensed mistress offered one of the captors of the negro $5 to kill him, which he did by shooting him through the heart with a revolver. The murderer has not been arrested.

Information was received by the military authorities a few days since that John H. and Joseph Pipkin, well known as members of Emmet M'Donald's rebel command, were concealed in the neighborhood of the Meramic bridge. A force was sent out and succeeded in capturing not only Jno. Pipkin, but a number of other parties who are believed to be playing the part of rebel spies, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the rebels. They were sent to the Gratiot Street Prison.

The train on the Pacific Railroad, which arrived last evening, brought down one hundred negro recruits. Fifty-one of them came from Dresden, and forty-nine from Tipton.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 16, 1864.

In the Senate this morning the standing committees were announced as follows: Judiciary—Bonnear, Cameron, Pope, Hamilton and Thorpe. Railroad—Cameron, Lawrence, M. K. Young, Wilson and Ellis.

Senator Cameron introduced a bill to repeal the consolidation part of the Railroad law. Referred to the Standing Committee.

The 5th Wisconsin Battery arrived here this p. m. They were received at the depot by Governor Lewis and other State officers, and were provided with a bountiful dinner at the Railroad Hotel. They have re-enlisted for the war. The 14th Wisconsin regiment has re-enlisted for three years or the war, and are on their way home from Cairo. They will probably reach Chicago this evening or Monday.

In the 7th regiment, Major Mark Finnicum is Lieutenant Colonel *vice* Callis, honorably discharged, and Captain Hollen Richards, Major.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Sanitary Commission have invested $100,000, part of the proceeds of the late fair, in 5-20 bonds.

A bill will be shortly introduced into the State Legislature, empowering the city to issue bonds for the purpose of buying and storing several million bushels of coal, to prevent the recurrence of the coal famine we are now experiencing.

The second cavalry brigade, stationed at Pulaski, Tenn., consisting of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio regiments, have re-enlisted, and will arrive here in a few days.

Recruiting is picking up—one hundred and fifty volunteers were obtained the past week.

The navigation of the Ohio River is still suspended by gorges above and below.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 16, 1864.

Col. Ed. McCook, 31st Ills., recently in Williamson county endeavoring to recruit his command, meeting some deserters desired them to enlist and serve out their time. This proposition was made to several of their number, whether as a blind or in sober earnest, is now unknown. In about forty cases men from the 128th Illinois said they were not going to serve any more, and boasted they had papers which would clear them. McCook asked for the documents and was shown what purported to be furloughs for forty days for each man. When questioned, the soldiers confessed that the papers were spurious, and said they had paid a certain party lately engaged as an enrolling officer in that district $25 for such furloughs, and that on the expiration of the forty days, they were to pay the same man $175 more, when he guaranteed to furnish a full discharge from the U. S. service. McCook was not long in communicating this new style of doing business at the proper headquarters, and by Monday four or five persons implicated in the game will be under arrest, and in Springfield with their patent copperhead process, undergoing examination. The names of the guilty parties have not yet transpired.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, January 16.

The Standing Committee of the Senate were announced this morning. McCray, of Lee, is chairman of the Judiciary; Foote of Ways and Means; Henderson of Federal Relations; Udell of Military Affairs; Dixon of Claims; Clark of University and University Lands; Boardman of Schools and School Lands; Tholson, of Banks; Roberts of Railroads; Cutts of Commerce; Patterson of County Organization; Burdick of Public Lands; Hatch of Public Buildings; Gage of Printing; McCrarey of Van Buren, of Internal Improvements.

The House Committees will be appointed Monday. The nominees of the Republicans, as telegraphed you last night, were elected this morning.

Hon. P. F. Carey, Representative from Davis county, who has always heretofore acted with the copperheads, voted for the nominees of the Republicans, including Grimes for Senator and Palmer for State Printer.

FROM KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16, 1864.

The Senate passed a general common school law, fixing the salary of the Superintendent at $1,500, and his clerk at $800; also a bill allowing railroad corporations to take stock in the Louisville Fair Grounds.

In the House a bill to alter the law of limitation in actions was passed. Little business was done in either House.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Legislature met this morning. After transacting some unimportant business, they adjourned over till Tuesday.

The only son of ex-Governor Swift died yesterday of scarlet fever.

Ex-Senator Rice buried to-day his last son, who died yesterday of the same disease.

MAJ. GEN. OGLESBY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Jan. 16, 1864.

On Thursday Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby received an order from the War Department to report immediately at Washington for special duty. He has not fully recovered from the severe wound he received at Corinth, but he was ready to go, and started yesterday for his new post of duty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A special to the New York *Evening Post* says: Letters received here this morning from Robert J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is going on in public opinion in England, in reference to the financial strength of this Government. He says, also, that a heavy tide of immigration will set into this country in the spring, and with Congressional legislation it may be swelled to half a million of persons a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no immigrants shall be liable to conscription during the war. This would disarm suspicion abroad.

A considerable number of Congressmen are sick—not many of them seriously, however.

The Senate did not adjourn last night, because it is anxious to pass the amendments to the Enrollment Act to-day.

The House will undoubtedly make some changes in the bill as it stands in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—By direction of the President the general court-martial is appointed to meet in Washington on the 19th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier General W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General, and such other persons as may be brought before it. The details for the Court are Major General Oglesby, Brigadier General Harney, Brigadier General Ketcham, Brigadier General Green, Brevet Brigadier General Morris and others. Major A. Bingham is Judge Advocate of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is quite probable the tax on all manufactured articles will be doubled before the close of the session of Congress.

A large number of carpenters and other mechanics have been sent from here by the Government to repair the railroads in Tennessee, which will be in complete running order on the opening of spring.

The report telegraphed this morning from Pittsburgh, that Mrs. Senator Sprague was injured by the accident on the Cleveland Railroad, is incorrect. She was here at the time.

Gen. Butler will remove his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk.

Gen. Stoneman has gone West to report to Gen. Grant.

Charles A. Dana, Esq., formerly of the N. Y. *Tribune*, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "The receipts from the Internal Revenue, from July 1st last to January 14th, amount to $47,641,000. With expected changes in the Excise Law, the lowest estimates for the second year are $42,500,00 while the highest estimates would add $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 thereto. With no change in the Revenue law, about $85,500,000 would be produced.

FROM WILMINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Herald's* letter from the squadron off Wilmington, 9th, reports the chase and destruction, on the 8th, of the rebel blockade running steamer, Dare, by the Montgomery and Aries. "Her crew ran her ashore 13 miles north of Georgetown Light, S. C. The crew escaped. Boats' crews from the Montgomery and Aries boarded and burned her. A boat's crew from the Aries was swamped in leaving her, and Acting Master Pendleton, of the Montgomery, in charge of a launch, picked up five of them. While returning to his ship he saw others, and, returning to save them, his boat was thrown on the beach, where all were captured by the rebel cavalry. The men taken were Acting Master Pendleton, Engineer George M. Smith, and seventeen of the crew of the Montgomery, Captains Clark and Parkman, one Ensign, and seven of the crew of the Aries."

The United States schooner George Mangham, at daybreak next morning, went close in shore, and shelled the rebel cavalry.

The Dare was about 700 tons burthen, a side-wheel steamer. She was totally destroyed. Her cargo was apparently not large, but probably some distinguished rebel persons were on board. The Dare was chased sixty miles.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 16th, 1864.

The flag of truce boat from City Point has arrived. Present indications admit of no doubt that if the exchange of prisoners remains in the hands of Gen. Butler, a satisfactory exchange will be effected. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 15th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. Since Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, 471 shell have been thrown at the city, causing some damage but no casualties. The enemy unmasked two or three more Parrotts at Battery Gregg. The shelling is still heavy this evening.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—The bombardment of the city has been continuous since last report. A large number of transports filled with troops have been observed going south. An increased fleet at Hilton Head is reported.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Three shells were thrown into the city this morning and six thus far to-day. On the 10th eighteen shells were thrown into the city. The enemy has opened two more embrasures, one bearing on the city and one on James Island.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—On Wednesday Gen. Butler sent an important document to City Point, by a flag of truce, bearing on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. Meantime he has ordered the rebel prisoners to be brought within the lines of his department, to await a release, which he hopes to be able to effect.

Fire at Racine.

RACINE, WIS., Jan. 16.—One of the buildings of Racine College, ("Park Hall") was partially destroyed by fire last evening. All are safe; no one injured. The school goes on as usual. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented a petition from the citizens of New York remonstrating against the relief of unnaturalized citizens from the draft.

The enrollment bill being under consideration Mr. FESSENDEN, said that his opinion of yesterday that the payment of the commutation money did not release a State from the draft, was erroneous, and that the construction put upon it by the Secretary of War was correct. He thought it impossible to construe the commutation clause in any other way than that the procuration of substitutes or the payment of commutation money exempted the States from draft.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., offered an amendment providing that the commutation money shall be applied by the War Department for obtaining substitutes from the district from which the drafted person hails, to fill the quota of that State.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, did not desire that colored men should be enlisted to fill up the quota of the State. He would like the word "men" to be construed "white men." The colored men were enlisted by the General Government, and colored men, unless the citizens of a State, should not take the place of white men.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, thought that this was a tax upon the money of the country, not upon the intellect. The people of Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky owe allegiance to the country as well as those from Maine. He never had believed that colored soldiers could be employed with the same rule as white men. The colored man should not be accepted as a substitute for his superior.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., said that a large proportion of the labor of Kentucky was performed by slaves, and yet the Secretary of War would sooner enlist a slave than a white man in the border States, thus stripping those States of their laboring classes to serve as substitutes for Northern laboring men who were kept at home.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., was glad the Government was about establishing the policy in regard to slaves which he had urged upon them for four months past.

Mr. GRIMES thought negroes should be put under the protection of the National Government. His amendment was intended to stimulate the enlistment of negroes so that there would be no occasion for another call on the States.

Mr. GRIMES' amendment was rejected—28 to 14.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment providing that return troops re-enlisting shall be credited to the quota of districts in which they originally enlisted.

Amendment adopted—27 to 11.

Another amendment was adopted providing that commutation money paid by persons drafted, shall be applied to procurement of substitutes for congressional districts where a draft takes place, and credited to the State from which they have enlisted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment requesting the President to call out and equip a hundred thousand men for a hundred days with the single object of driving out the rebel army from Virginia and releasing Union prisoners at and around Richmond.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know what a hundred thousand raw militia would be against Lee's veteran army. They would be of no account whatever.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that if we would say to the people that there would be a vigorous campaign for this single object, we could raise the hundred thousand men, or the increased number proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. FOSTER said the feeling among his constituents was intensely strong in favor of the objects contemplated by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. There would also be wild enthusiasm in many sections of the country, if the amendment was adopted. He did not think, however, it was proper to incorporate this into the present bill.

Mr. NESMITH moved to insert three years instead of one hundred days.

The motion was adopted.

The amendment as amended was then rejected, whereupon, at 3 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

A Rebel Scheme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Among the intercepted Lamar correspondence is the following:

To Messrs. Barstein & Lamar:

GENTLEMEN—When you go to Paris, call on M. Slidell, and tell him from me to negotiate for the French Protectorate. In cases of necessity, the people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we could eclipse the world.

(Signed,) G. B. LAMAR.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—The propeller Thomas Swan from New York to Fortress Monroe and Washington, with a valuable cargo of government stores, ran ashore at two o'clock yesterday morning, twenty-five miles south of Cape Henry. Captain Ainsworth has gone to her assistance with three steamers. He sent back to-day for barges to light the propeller. With favorable weather she may get off.

A Coffin and Rope for One.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Post* has the following, which savors somewhat of humbug:

A Union refugee who recently arrived in this city from Richmond, asserts that on Christmas morning at an early hour, persons passing by the house of Jeff. Davis were surprised to see immediately in front of the door, a coffin with a rope significantly laid on the top. These articles were taken away as soon as discovered by the servants, but were seen by many persons.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: Authentic information to the Government places Magruder's force in Texas not exceeding 15,000, and Dick Taylor's and other forces in Louisiana not half that number. They are so scattered, and transportation is so scarce, that they could not be consolidated in less than two months.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, 1864.

WHISKY—We have to notice an unsettled market and prices nominal. 80 was offered, but rather than accept this rate holders withdrew from the market. 200 bbls were reported at 80c sold yesterday.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, the speculative demand having subsided altogether, but there was not much pressure to sell. City Lard was offered to some extent at 12¼c, and Country at 11¾ to 12c. We did not hear of a sale of Mess Pork. $20.50 was the best offer for City, but this is 50c better than is asked. Bulk meats offered at [illegible] for shoulders. The sales were:—10,000 lbs shoulders at 7c, and 20,000 lbs do. hams at 10c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts still light, being scarcely more than a butcher's supply. The packing season has about closed.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16, 1864.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,000 bu. Market opened a shade firmer, but closed dull and lower. Sales 8,300 bu No. 1 at [illegible]; 10,000 bu do at $1.20; 15,000 bu do at [illegible]; 5,000 bu do at [illegible].

BARLEY—Firm. Sales 600 bu at $1.25 del; 150 do at $1.26. At the Newhall House, this evening, the market advanced again to [illegible]. No sales. Holders firm since the receipts of gold quotations.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Sales 150 bxs dry salted shoulders, packed, at [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head. Market quiet and 10c lower. Sales [illegible] head, dividing on 200 lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible] do at [illegible].

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 16, 1864.

Business on 'Change to-day was too light to claim special quotations. Receipts were very light, and the amount offered was too small to attract attention. There were but few buyers of flour on the market, and their offering was below the views of holders. There were no transactions in wheat, corn, oats, rye or barley. Only one small transaction in whisky a [illegible] ℘ gallon. In the minor articles we could hear of nothing doing, and the hour of business was spent in special consultation. Whenever any propositions were made to buy they were met by prices above the views of the buyers, and there the prospective negotiation ended. As all quotations would be but nominal we deem it unnecessary to repeat our special list of articles. By Monday new life and activity will doubtless take the place of the present condition.

Gold is still a shade higher to-day the opening figure in New York this forenoon being [illegible] ℘ cent, and the closing [illegible], an advance during the board of [illegible]. The buying rate here [illegible], and the selling rate irregular at [illegible]. Demand notes are [illegible], and silver is still at [illegible] ℘ cent. premium, including small and large.

New York Money Market—Jan. 16.

MONEY—Easier at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Decidedly higher, and closing at [illegible].

GOLD—Active and excited, and decidedly firmer, opening at [illegible] and advancing to [illegible], and closing firm at [illegible].

The exports of specie to-day, all sold [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—[illegible]

STOCKS—[illegible]

New York Market—Jan. 16.

COTTON—Shade easier at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Shade firmer with good demand, chiefly on [illegible]

WHISKY—Steady at [illegible] for State and Western.

GRAIN—[illegible]

WOOL—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] crude; [illegible] refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

3 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PROPOSED AMNDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

INVESTIGATION INTO DELAYS OF WIDOWS' PAY AND PENSIONS.

The War in Western Tennessee and Kentucky.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—REPORTS AND SURMISES.

SAD DISASTER AT CAMP BUTLER—BARRACKS BURNED, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

Appalling Calamity in Chili--2,000 Persons Burned to Death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Wilson will introduce an amendment to the bill to promote enlistments, providing that all confiscated lands shall be distributed as homesteads to loyal soldiers, white and black. This bill gives full pay of white soldiers to colored troops during the whole time they have been in the service, the N. Y. *Tribune's* editorial to the contrary notwithstanding. It puts them upon the same footing in all respects, except bounty. The reply of the Paymaster General to the House Committee on Claims, concerning the arrears of pay to the deceased and disabled soldiers is to the effect that there has been no delay in paying disabled soldiers, that the business of paying the heirs of deceased soldiers is in nature a Judicial duty and develved by law on the 2d Auditor of the Treasury, and that the paymaster General Office is several months in advance of the 2d Auditor in examination of pay rolls, which furnish requisite evidence for adjustment of such claims.

The investigation into this knotty subject is being vigorously prosecuted in both Houses.

Gen. Wilson's resolution calling for information concerning the case of Sol Kohnstain, of New York, charged with swindling the Government, on account, for organizing, drilling, and subsisting volunteers, will lead to some remarkable developments. Kohnstain was some time since held to bail in one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the U. S. Dist. Court on some fifteen indictments, and in default of bail was taken in custody. Recently the bail has been reduced with the consent of the district attorney, and Kohnstin set at liberty. Unexpected difficulties and details have also been introduced in the way of bringing him to trial. The alleged frauds amount to over three hundred thousand dollars, in which certain regular army officers are implicated. The utmost exertions have been made by the War Department for the past twelve months to bring Kohnstin and his confederates to justice.

Two important amendments were adopted yesterday; one providing that veteran troops re-enlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted; the other that the commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the procurement of substitutes from the same Congressional district, and that the colored troops shall be credited to the State from which they enlist. The purpose of the latter clause of the second amendment is to prevent rich States from filling up their quotas by recruiting negroes elsewhere, as Massachusetts and Rhode Island have recently been attempting to do; also to make colored soldiers who are not citizens of a State, United States soldiers.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Trumbull requesting the President to call out and equip one hundred thousand men for 100 days, with the single object of driving out the rebel army from Virginia and releasing the Union prisoners at and around Richmond, was rejected. The sections enabling seafaring men who are drafted to enter the naval instead of the military service, and crediting those who have already entered the naval service upon the military quota of their respective districts, are retained. Drafted Quakers are to be detailed for hospital duty. The only exempts, except for physical disability, are the President, Judges of the Supreme Court, Governors of States, &c. No substitutes who are themselves liable to draft to be accepted in the place of drafted men. The other portions of the bill mainly relate to the machinery of the enrollment and draft, and the punishment of those who interfere with either.

WHAT GENERAL BUTLER IS DOING.

General Butler has during the short time that he has been in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, raised between three and four thousand colored soldiers. He took the responsibility of offering a bounty of ten dollars, which had a marked effect in stimulating enlistments. The War Department has since ratified his action.

THE ARKANSAS COMMISSION.

The delegation of which Gen. Grant is a prominent member, who seeks in behalf of the loyal people of Arkansas, the re-admission of that State into the Union under a free constitution, and the establishment in the mean time of a firm temporary Government, arrived here last night.

PERSONAL.

Major General Oglesby, who is to serve on the Hammond court-martial, has arrived.

One of the allegations against Surgeon General Hammond is that of defrauding the Government in the purchase of rotten blankets of a Philadelphia firm.

BLOCKADE RUNNER LOST, ETC.

The blockade runner Dare, run ashore and destroyed near Georgetown, South Carolina, is the same vessel reported by rebel authorities recently, as one of our gunboats beached and foundered.

MISS DICKINSON.

Miss Dickinson lectured last evening in the Representatives' Hall to the largest audience that could be assembled there, the President, Vice-President and nearly all the Senators and members of the House being among her auditors. She spoke rather coldly of the President's Amnesty, but alluded to the propriety of his soon entering upon his second term of office, which drew forth a storm of applause. The proceeds of the lecture, amounting to over $700, go to the Freedman's Relief Association.

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR GRIMES.

Advices have been received from Desmoines announcing the re-election of Hon. J. W. Grimes for the second term in the United States Senate, beginning the Fourth day of March, 1865. His nomination by the Union caucus was unanimous, and but seven out of the nine Copperhead votes were cast against him in the Joint Committee of the Legislature.

HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

The Board of Inspection, of which Lt. Col. Lathrop, Asst. Inspector General U. S. A., is President, organized by order of the War Department in November last, to visit the Government Hospitals in the United States were at Pittsburgh on the 10th inst. *en route* for the West. The objects of the inspection are to report the men fit for duty whether in hospital or any place serving away from their command. Already between three and four thousand have been forwarded to their regiments and their places supplied by detachments from the Invalid Corps, which is now being made available for all hospital duty, and Provost Marshall details, thus placing the same number of well men in the field.

In a conversation with one of the members of the Board, we were gratified to learn of the general good condition of all the hospitals in the East. They are not half filled, and have every comfort requisite for the sick or wounded soldier. Most of them have a surplus of savings for the purchase of such luxuries as they may require, and do not need any aid from friends or Commissions, as they did in the early organization of these institutions. It would seem that these large and praiseworthy contributions for the sick can be entirely expended in the South and West, where hospitals have been improvised and the organization not completed. It is in that field that their services are now required, and they can here be suspended until such time as the accidents of war may overrun the hospitals of the East with sick and wounded.

The members of the Commission are Lieut. Col. S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector General; Capt. G. P. Horton, A. D. C., and Assistant Surgeon F. W. Reilly.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HALE.

Several witnesses have been examined by the Judiciary Committee in the investigation of Senator Hale's case.

Mr. McKay, of Boston, testified that the business was done through one John Trickey, acting as Senator Hale's friend.

Senator Sumner was introduced as a witness to testify to Hale's innocence as a criminal lawyer.

The trial of Hunt, who was released from the Old Capitol Prison by Hale's agency, has been temporarily suspended by the illness of one member of the Court. It is apprehended that the committee will not report with their conclusions all the testimony taken in the case.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution concerning compensation of Jay Cooke & Co., in sale of 5-20 bonds, will be sent in shortly. The total cost of placing bonds has been three-eighths of one per cent.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain is in print, and will be laid before Congress to-morrow. It fills over seven hundred pages, and contains much interesting matter including fresh proofs of the connection of John Bull with rebel piracies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The members of both the Military Committees of Congress have received large numbers of letters, the writers volunteering suggestions or advice as to what should be the feature of the amendatory enrollment bill, evidently desiring it should be so framed as to exempt themselves from the draft.

The bill before the Senate will probably pass that body to-morrow, and be sent to the House for concurrence. It corrects some of the faults in, and its object is to render more efficient the operation of the present law. The only persons especially exempted from the draft are the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of U. S. Courts, the heads of the several executive departments, and the Governors of States, and by implication such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service according to the prescribed army regulations.

The two classes for enrollment and draft are merged in one, which is made to include persons between the ages of 20 and 40 years: credits to be given to cities, towns and wards so as to equalize as far as possible the draft throughout each district. The commutation is increased to $400, those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft but liable to be called upon in the next. In other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class.

Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfer being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of five dollars for preparing the necessary exemption papers.

The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says R. J. Perkins has been appointed postmaster of San Francisco.

The *Times'* special says the House Committee on Territories will soon report bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska.

The new constitution of Nebraska has been received and will be adopted by Congress.

The Committee is also perfecting a bill for the erection of a new territory of Montana, composed of portions of Idaho and Utah. Three new States will enter the Union in 1864, viz, Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska.

Surgeon General Hammond is still paralised from the effects of the accident with which he met while in the West. It is known, that as early as the 8th of December he asked both from the President and Secretary of War, a court-martial or court of inquiry to examine the charges against him, and this has now been granted. The members of the Sanitary Commission urged such proceedings as a matter of justice to Surgeon General Hammond, in whose skill and administrative powers they expressed to the President their highest confidence. The charges it is understood are unlawful and fraudulent practices in the conduct of the Medical Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17.—Gen. Sedgwick has written a letter to Gen. French commanding the 3d corps, emphatically denying the serious accusations against the latter by a New England clergyman, from which it appears that no such conversation as is represented, with General Meade, ever took place. General Sedgwick pays a high compliment to Gen. French's personal bearing during action, as well as his able disposition of troops.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 17, 1863.

The steamer Mary E. Forsyth arrived this morning two days from Memphis. Papers of the 15th contain no important or interesting news.

The Columbus (Ky.) *Eagle* of yesterday has the following:

On Monday evening the 11th instant about a dozen armed ruffians suddenly made their appearance in the town of Hickman, and as there was no military force at that place, had things pretty much their own way. From Mr. C. E. Leonard, a resident of Hickman, we learn that the robbers upon coming into the place proceeded to enter stores and help themselves to everything in the way of clothing, etc., which they stood in need of. The following are the principal losers: J. L. Hubbard, $150; White & McMahon, $175; Col. J. H. Davis, $150; J. Amburgh, $75; all dry goods. Also H. C. Rawage, saddler. His loss is $175. We have not been able to learn the names of the convicted strollers, but are informed some of them, at least two young men, by name Gray, formerly lived at Hickman, and have taken the oath of allegiance. The two latter left Hickman not more than a month ago.

As the 5th Indiana cavalry are now stationed there we hope to see some of the rascals brought to justice.

Two companies of the 58th Illinois have been lately stationed at Mayfield, Ky. A detachment of the 17th were sent on a reconnoissance on Wednesday, when they were attacked by guerillas. One man was killed, two wounded and ten taken prisoners. A force of the 58th, mounted, are in pursuit of the rebels.

SECOND DISPATCH.

From an officer of the 58th Illinois, just arrived from the scene, I have the following regarding the fight at or near Mayfield, Ky. The fight took place on Wednesday. The Federals were under the command of Sergt. J. Rowe. The detachment of the 58th were attacked by thirty-five guerillas, and after a short conflict, in the course of which six rebels were killed, the Federals were overpowered. One, the Sergeant, was wounded, not dangerously, one guide killed, and nine men taken prisoners. Two of our soldiers escaped from their captors by shooting the rebel guards. The rebel officers proposed to exchange nine prisoners for the rebel Major in the hands of the 58th, but were refused. When our informant left, our cavalry were after the guerillas, and it was thought that they might succeed in capturing them. Thirty-one refugees arrived here to-day upon the steamer Mary Forsyth, from Tennessee.

They report that the rebels are again resorting to bloodhounds to capture citizens for conscription.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the evening of the 14th has come to hand, containing the following particulars of Forrest's late raid and its end. Forrest and Richardson had by some means slipped through our lines unimpeded into West Tennessee, to force conscription upon all able-bodied men; also, to impress all horses, cattle, &c., for the rebel army. The forces sent against them were successful in routing and driving them South. The 7th Illinois cavalry were ordered to scout after marauders in the morning.

On the 23d ult., with five days' rations, they went to Bolivar, where they found the enemy had gone in an easterly direction, with the probable intention of crossing the Hatchie some distance below Bolivar. Our cavalry then struck down the south side of the river with all speed, so as to dispute their crossing. A considerable portion of the rebels had crossed before our men got in their front. We attacked their advance, and drove them back near the river. The ground being low and swampy, we found it impossible to flank them. The enemy were held at bay all afternoon of the 24th ult. In the meantime Col. Prince had sent to Lagrange for reinforcements, and the enemy was bringing over his forces. At night Col. Prince ordered his column to fall back two and a half miles, in the direction of Somerville. Just as the men had encamped for the night the enemy came in pursuit. The Colonel ordered another retrograde movement as the rebel force outnumbered ours four to one. Company K acted as rear guard and formed into line some eight times and fired into the rebel advancing column, several rounds each time and taking good aim.

Some eight of the rebels were killed and wounded while our men suffered no loss. During the 25th our men were posted in Somerville. The rebel pickets made no appearance during the day. On the 26th Col. Prince expected reinforcements and ordered a forward movement. In the morning they soon came in contact with the enemy between Somerville and New Castle, driving them in front but soon found themselves surrounded. They cut their way through, some in one direction, some in another. Sometimes they used clubbed carbines, so close was the conflict. Some came into camp in confusion, others in good order. We lost in the conflict two killed, eight wounded and twenty-eight taken prisoners. Co. B lost one killed; Co. H, Sergeant W. W. Whitehead, private Barnhart, Richard Mesch, Z. More; Co. A, Capt. Whaland and private Wills; Co. F, Lieut. Breese and eight enlisted men; Co. G, prisoners wounded, private John Hammond, Lieut. Witt, in arm and Buckel in hand; R. Boyd, in neck; James Linsey, in hand; Co. E, W. Rose; Co. I, one prisoner; Co. G, 1st Lieutenant and eight men prisoners: Co. K, 1st Sergeant wounded in chest; Co. D, four taken prisoners, and one supposed to be killed. The enemy's losses is twelve prisoners, and twelve killed.

Part of the 9th Ill. cavalry was only two miles distant at the time of the last skirmish but did not get up. The following morning they crossed and moved southward, crossing the railroad at Lafayette.

Richardson is thought to be still in West Tennessee resting on his laurels and conscripting.

The old Pest House caught fire at Mound City yesterday and was destroyed. The patients had been removed to a new location.

A man was discovered crossing to the Kentucky shore in a skiff, near Mound City, yesterday, and upon being ordered to halt kept on; a gun was fired at him and he was hit in the arm and brought to. It was found that he was smuggling over whisky.

FIRE AT CAMP BUTLER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BUTLER *via* SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17, 1864.

A terrible fire took place at this camp this morning. The officers' quarters were all destroyed, and shocking to relate, Capt. Dimon and Lieut. Bennet, of the 13th cavalry, were burned to death.

The fire is supposed to have originated from an imperfect flue, and spread rapidly owing to the light and combustible nature of the buildings. A large quantity of quartermasters' stores were destroyed. The troops had to use all exertions to keep the whole range of barracks from being destroyed. Lieut. Williams, Adjutant of the 13th, was slightly injured. Lieut. Davis, the Quartermaster, was badly burned in the face and hands.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17, 1863.

The 7th Illinois and 7th Iowa infantry will reach here to-morrow morning. The latter will proceed to some point in Iowa to reorganize and recruit. The former will receive an ovation.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, 1864.

A court martial will convene in this city to-morrow morning, for the trial of Corbin & Gwinn, charged with defrauding the Government in the purchase of horses. Brig. Gen. McLean, Provost Marshal of the Department of Ohio, will be President. Parties charged with defrauding the United States will be tried at the same time.

The express train due at Pittsburgh at 1 o'clock ran off the track at Tycoon, and several cars took fire and were completely burned up. Several passengers were wounded but none killed.

Recruiting goes on quite briskly here. The quota of both districts of Hamilton County are being filled up rapidly, and it is confidently expected that the quota not only of this county but of the whole State will be filled by the first of March. Indiana has already filled her quota.

Treasury Notes, raised 2's to 50's, are in circulation here. Quite a number were detected on Saturday.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steam frigate Vanderbilt arrived here to-day. The Ariel, from Aspinwall, brings $356,000 in treasure.

Revolutionary movements had broken out in the States of Antioqua, Santender and Bozaca, New Grenada, under the auspices of the Conservative party.

Two engineers were expected in Costa Rica from the United States to make surveys for a railroad to the Atlantic.

The steamer America, from New York, October 30th, arrived at Panama, January 1st. She brought news from Valparaiso that the Cathedral in Santiago, Chili, caught fire on the 14th ult., from the explosion of a gas pipe, when densely crowded with people. The doors were soon closed by the press of people.

The interior of the building was decorated with light inflammable ornaments, which caused the flames to spread rapidly. The roof of wood soon fell, burying the mass of beings under it. Some 1,950 dead bodies, mostly ladies and children, had been recovered from the ruins.

The South American mail steamer reached Panama on the 5th with $918,000 treasure for England, and brought confirmation of the above, stating the number killed at over 2,000. The church contained 2,000 lights, from some of which fire was communicated to the drapery of the gigantic image of the Virgin, and the pasteboard devices. In an instant a sheet of flame rushed along the festoon of lights to the roof and directly spread to all parts of the building. The people rushed to the principal door, and it was soon blocked. Most of the men escaped by the Sacristy and side doors.

But few minutes elapsed ere the lights suspended so plentifully from the roof that there poured a rain of liquid fire on the people below, and in less than fifteen minutes over 2,000 persons, mostly females, were blackened corpses.

The new steamer Chili had arrived at Valparaiso in thirty-one days from Liverpool.

RETURN OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The steamer Vanderbilt, which arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, returned for repairs to her boilers, which are in bad condition. After leaving St. Thomas and when off Nassau, she gave chase to a blockade runner, but was obliged to give up the chase on account of bad boilers. Subsequently she picked up 50 bales of cotton thrown over by the chased steamer.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The 8th Pennsylvania colored regiment, probably 1,200 strong, passed through here to-day *en route* to Gen. Banks' Department.

At the evening exchange, Saturday, there were heavy transactions in gold which sold as high as 159¼, but closed at 158⅞.

There was another destructive fire last night. The five-story marble front building No. 146 Duane street, occupied by Auffenordt, Kessenbury & Co., and Fairchild & Fanshaw was entirely burned. Two firemen were killed and several injured by falling walls. The loss is estimated at over a quarter of a million. Some adjoining buildings were slightly damaged.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac dispatch says there are demonstrations by the rebels which create the opinion that they are preparing for a movement of some kind.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Dispatches from Gen. Kelly state that Major Cole, of the Maryland cavalry, has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburg, and the report that Gen. Stuart was there with a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks or any other place in the possession of the Government, is entirely unfounded. Not an armed rebel was seen or heard of within forty miles of Leesburg.

A Handsome Salary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Henry Ward Beecher's salary has been increased $5,000, making it $12,500 a year.

New Advertisements.

W. H. CROCKER & CO., wholesale dealers in Flour, Oats, Corn, Meal, Shorts, &c., No. [illegible] South Water street. The attention of livery men and retailers is called to our stock. All goods delivered free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention.

OATS, OATS, OATS.—Parties on Railroads or on the Mississippi River having

Large Amounts of Oats

for sale, may state price in bulk and in sacks, and they will find a buyer by addressing P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

OTTAWA STARCH.

My prices are advanced one-half (½) cent per pound on the different grades. FRED. S. DAY, Agent. January 16th, 1864.

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING,

In all widths.

This frilling is made in continuous lengths of 12 yards, like a ribbon, on one edge is a running thread by which it can be drawn to any required fullness. It is the most durable and beautiful ruffling made. Imported and for sale by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 and 43 LaSalle Street.

TO BREWERS.—The Advertiser,

An Experienced Brewer,

Desires a situation as Superintendent in a first-class Brewery, where his salary would be according to merits; or where the opportunity may be offered to him to obtain an interest as a partner, after the employer shall have experienced the beneficial results of the abilities as a brewer, by having been under the instruction of A. HAMMER, Esq., in his new process of manufacturing Ale, and having procured the right of using the same. The advertiser has been brewing by MR. HAMMER'S process for some time, and is ready to enter into some agreement by which he will bind himself to brew Ale equally as good as the best Ale in the market, and to use 25 per cent. less of both malt and hops than is required by the old process. He will deposit $1,000 with his employer, which amount he will forfeit in case any of his Ale, brewed in hot weather, should sour within the first three years after being made. Proprietors of larger Breweries only need answer. Address GEORGE [illegible], Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. All merchandise ordered from New York and Boston by the Great Western Despatch will be brought at the following rates to:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
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Rockford, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Falls, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grinnell, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eddyville, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottumwa, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muscatine, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGregor, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth, Kan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison, Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Subscription Books to increase the Capital Stock will remain open for a short time at our temporary office,

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TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, for a few days only, about 50,000 FT. BLACK WALNUT LUMBER, And a Government Contract for [illegible] Musket Stocks and [illegible] Carbine Stocks, [illegible] F. E. MATHEWS, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box [illegible].

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FOR CURLING THE HAIR,

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This preparation can be relied upon as a perfect article that will Curl the Hair beautifully, rendering it soft and glossy. One bottle will last eight months. Price $1.00. [illegible] CHEMIST, Box 106, Chicago, Ill.

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TO DRUGGISTS.—The Advertiser wishes to purchase A DRUG STORE [illegible] Chicago P. O.

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IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT WE [illegible]

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ELEGANTLY FINISHED ROSEWOOD,

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Are pronounced by more than one hundred of the best Organists to be superior to any other yet produced; having received the first premium whenever exhibited.

From among the many received we select the following

TESTIMONIALS:

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church. UNIVERSITY BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The near approach to the Pipe or Organ tone attained by Messrs S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their American Organs, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the FIRST RANK among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for Parlor, Hall or Chapel use. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Music Institute, Author, &c., and Director of Music in the South Congregational Church. BOSTON, MASS.

GENTLEMEN:—I confess to having entertained a prejudice against Reed Instruments before having heard your American Organ. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure, organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your American Organs receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours, B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, 511 Washington street, Boston.

From H. M. Sanborn, Teacher of Music and President of the Handel Society in Dartmouth College. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN:—The American Organ I purchased of you, though very pleasing in tone from the first, has become more and more a favorite instrument with my musical acquaintances as well as with myself. The ease of the action and the rapidity with which light music can be executed upon it surprised me, while for sacred or solemn harmony its fitness is unquestioned. I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to its real worth.

Very truly yours, H. M. SANBORN.

From Geo. F. Willey, Organist and Director of Music at John Street Church, Lowell, Mass. LOWELL, MASS.

GENTLEMEN:—Having thoroughly examined your American Organs, I am of the opinion that they are not equalled by those of any maker. They are distinguished from all I have seen by their exquisite fullness, yet mellowness of tone, and their quick response to the touch of the performer.

I am yours, &c. GEO. F. WILLEY.

From Thos. Chubbuck, Organist and Director of Music in the First Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GENTLEMEN:—Having had opportunities for examining the qualities of your different styles of American Organs in contrast with those of other makers, I do not hesitate to say that I find in them a superiority, [illegible]

Respectfully yours, THOS. CHUBBUCK.

From Thomas Baker, Musical Director of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's Band. [illegible] ST., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—Having examined the American Organs, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, I cheerfully certify to their superiority in every desirable quality of the instrument. [illegible] THOMAS BAKER.

ROXBURY, MASS.

To allude to instruments which bear the name of S. D. & H. W. Smith, would be useless. They have stood the test for years; [illegible] Respectfully, PROF. LEONCE G. A. [illegible]

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GENTLEMEN:—The three American Organs purchased of you for the use of our churches, here, in Uxbridge, and in Mulbury, have been in use one year [illegible] I remain yours, &c. E. J. SHERIDAN, Pastor.

Mr. GEORGE A. [illegible], Organist of St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ills., says: "They far surpass all other instruments of the kind that have come under my observation, for fullness, richness and brilliancy of tone, and promptness and delicacy of action."

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COAL! COAL!—The subscriber intends removing from the premises now occupied by him, and will dispose of his stock of Briar Hill, Erie and Chippewa Coals AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Millers, Distillers and Country Trade solicited. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, January 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., and will continue the METAL AND SCALE Business at the old stand of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 189 and 191 Randolph Street, Chicago. [illegible] Chicago, January 1, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

HORSES AND MULES [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The order issued by Gen. Hurlbut to all the officers in his Department to return to their regiments every soldier employed on detached duty, is one that ought to be repeated by every Commander of a Department. Heretofore thousands of soldiers were taken from the ranks and detailed on "special duty." This special duty consists chiefly of acting as body servants to officers, dancing attendance at their heels, and magnifying their dignity and consequence; in acting as teamsters and laborers for the Quartermasters, and in clerking for all grades of officials; for unloading steamboats and trains, and in constructing corduroy roads; and thousands are kept in the hospitals as waiters and nurses, where many of them are discharged on one pretext or another, or obtain citizens clothes and desert. It is not an over-estimate to say, that two-fifths of the entire number of soldiers drawing pay do not answer at roll-call, nor can they be found when a battle is about to take place. They are absent on the "detached service" described, or reported sick in the hospitals.

How often do we hear of this or that regiment going into a battle with 250 or 300 men, and yet on the rolls of such regiments will be found 600 to 700 names drawing their quarterly pay. The absentees are mainly on detached service; a score or two may be sick, but the remaining hundreds are dispersed about the Department, and some of them in other Departments, frittering away their time in doing what soldiers should not be set at.

Estimating our present army at 500,000 men; 50,000 is a liberal computation for those absent on account of illness, including those at home on sick furloughs as well as in the hospitals, and 150,000 men is an under estimate for those out of ranks on all the dodges and pretexts that are embraced under the head of "detached service," leaving about 300,000 men, at the outside, to meet the rebels in the field. And this largely accounts for the seeming mystery that the rebels nearly always outnumber our forces in actual battle. At Chickamauga Gen. Rosecrans had scarcely 50,000 men in the action, and he apparently had all he could procure or concentrate; yet it is known that on the pay-rolls of his Department were the names of not far short of 140,000 men. It is true that many thousands were scattered about in garrisons, holding railroad stations and little towns; but if the exact truth were known, it would be found that half as many soldiers were on "detached duty"—as he had in the fight. Had they been with him instead of being absent, playing orderly, clerk, servant, teamster, or "hospital nurse," a splendid victory would have been won instead of a bloody reverse sustained. We hope this "detached service" abuse will be investigated and reformed. Plenty of persons other than white veteran soldiers can be obtained to perform all the necessary "detached duty," and if officers about posts and commissary departments want to have troops of servants at their heels, let them hire civilians and pay them out of their own pockets, instead of robbing the army of its rank and file for such unsoldierly employment.

EXTENDING THE RAILS WESTWARD.

Our readers will remember that some months since the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad effected a perpetual lease of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad, which, when completed, will extend the Air-Line, directly west to the Missouri. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri Road was extended west of Marshalltown to State Centre, fourteen and a half miles on the 20th of November. The grading to Nevada, thirty miles west of Marshall, was completed in October, but owing to the mass of freights crowding every avenue, the iron could not be got forward to finish the road. Iron to lay the track to Cato, twenty-three miles west of Marshalltown, is now on the ground and it will be put down as soon as the weather will permit. It now reaches a point further west than any other road in Iowa, and is under contract to be finished to Boonsboro, on the Desmoines River, three hundred and forty-five miles west of Chicago, by the first of November next. This will leave but a hundred and twenty-five miles of track to be built in order to reach the Missouri, and arrangements are making to push the work forward more rapidly than has been realized in any other part of the road. Probably our citizens will rejoice in a continuous rail to the Missouri during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The surveys west of Boonsboro have developed a line nearly due west and not bending so far north as in the old surveys, with an easy grade, reaching the Boyer River at Denison, and thence down the beautiful valley of that river to the Missouri. The point of crossing the Missouri is said to be favorable and nearly, if not exactly, on a line with the north bend of the Platte. Of course the length of the road will be materially shortened. In view of the fact that work is expected to commence on the line of the Great Pacific Railway in a few months, the progress of this and other Iowa roads westward, becomes a matter of great interest to our city.

The rapidly increasing length of the Galena road westward has called for a corresponding increase of rolling stock. Contracts for locomotives and cars have been made, to be completed in time for next season's business. A single fact will show the importance of the extended line to Chicago. In 1861, 47,000 live hogs were brought over the road to our city; in 1863, 200,000 arrived by the same line and had it not been for the terrible storm on the last day of the year a full round 300,000 would have been reached.

The bridge over the slough was completed to Little Rock Island a few years since. The bridge across the main stream of the Mississippi is in a good stage of forwardness. A million of feet of lumber is already on the ground to build a temporary wooden draw to be used till it can be replaced by an iron structure.

Our business public have reason for congratulation, that one of our principal railroad lines is likely so soon to reach the Missouri. Within a year from that time, or as soon as business has had time to adjust itself to new channels, Chicago will control the vast trade of the Platte Valley. It is a trade of the value and extent of which our merchants have no adequate conception. Colorado is already a rich and prosperous territory, annually contributing millions of gold to the commerce of the world. Idaho, the new territory north of Colorado, embracing the headwaters of the Yellow Stone, the Missouri, and the Columbia, it is believed, has even more gold than any other State or Territory in the Union. The trade that will reach our city as soon as one or more of our roads have reached the Platte Valley, we predict will astound our people accustomed as they are to commercial wonders. The sooner, therefore, the Missouri is reached the better will it be for the growth and prosperity of Chicago.

Commissions in Colored Regiments.

BELVIDERE, Ill., January 12, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There are several smart and active young men in this county who desire to make application for commissions in colored regiments. Can you inform me as to the proper course for them to pursue—to whom to make application, &c., so that their wishes can be met? A reply by return mail will greatly oblige

A. F. RANDALL.

REPLY.

The process is to appear before the Examining Board at Cincinnati for examination as to the grade of office to which a person aspires. The result of this examination is forwarded to Washington and if passed upon favorably the candidate will be notified and his name is entered upon a list for commissions, and he will be assigned to a position as soon as the position is ready for him. There is no necessity of going to Washington. It is also a matter of importance that the applicant has served for a season in the army. His chances will be much better, as Government gives the soldier the first hearing, and it should also be distinctly understood that an officer unable to command white troops is unable to command black ones. None but first class officers are accepted, and the examination is just as rigid in the one case as in the other.

A New Fashion and its Perils.

Dr. Buckland, an English surgeon, cautions the ladies of London against the dangerous character of a new fashion of female attire. The ingenious milliners having devised an odd style of ornaments for ladies' hats, consisting of plumes woven from spun glass. It is intimated that the eyesight of London women is thereby imperiled. Dr. Buckland says: "These plumes are highly ornamental and graceful to look at; but I would beg the gentlemen to warn the ladies of their families against wearing them, for these threads of glass are as thin as cobwebs, and, though apparently solid as a mass, break and snap off, falling into almost impalpable powder with the greatest ease; the spiculæ are very likely to find their way into the eyes of the fair wearers and I need not tell them what pain and danger afterward they would necessarily cause."

There is a man in the Crystal Palace in London whose occupation is that of a glass-blower, and this person writes to the Times in an indignant strain. Dr. Buckland's caution, he says, "has a tendency to injure the glass-blowing business;" and merely humanitary considerations are of no consequence to this "Crystal Palace Glass-Blower," who signs no other name. Moreover, this ingenious person avers that the glass he spins cannot be broken, but can be "tied in knots"—which is a remarkable virtue in glassware.

☞ Charleston is having a good time of it. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the work goes on; not very hard or bitter at once—but like a kind of cancer, which eats on, and aches, and gets a little worse all the while. Gilmore seems to be studying as to how long he can keep them toasting. A few shells every day, tossed into some unexpected place, and setting the town on fire, are, like his cigar, a thing to be attended to. It is not quite certain that he is acting according to the Constitution, which prohibits "unusual" punishments. Will the thing never be over? The Charlestonians may well say, as is said in the Apocalypse to the Laodiceans—"I would thou wert cold or hot." It were better to be burned up and done with it, than to be thus kept simmering through all the moon's changes.

It is the very thing for Charleston. She kept the nation in a stew for thirty years. It is fit that she take her own physic. We hope Gilmore will take his time. There is no hurry as to Charleston now. As that old one-eyed Cyclop promised Ulysses, that he should be, as a special favor, the last man he would eat, we would be willing to bargain with Charleston, to be in no hurry as to her case. Twenty shells per day isn't much. We can afford them as long as she can. Let her have them in due measure. By about next September, we can send a squad ashore to see how much of the nest of the rebellion is left. Don't be in a hurry, Gen. Gilmore.

☞ The present lull in military action is unavoidable, at least as regards land operations and large movements. But it may be carried too far. It may be so far indulged in as to give us great trouble next season, and as to protract the war. It ought to be a season of prodigious activity in the way of preparation; in the work of fitting up the army; in preparing supplies, and in getting them forward; and especially in making connexions, and in getting ready to extend them, so that when the army begins to move, it shall move. All this is the work of the present season.

We have little from Dixie but stories of exhaustion and discouragement; and one inference is, that the rebels are doing nothing but sitting on the ground and groaning. In this we may be mistaken. It is probably the fact that they are busy as bees; and as their circle is not large, they can work with great rapidity when so minded. It would be a shame if they are ready to move before we are, and so take the initiative. Such a movement would give them an advantage which they might a long time keep. The season opens in Georgia before it does here. The rebels know that next summer will kill their concern outright unless they can, by some desperate endeavor, get an advantage, which shall protract the war and afford them some dimly conceived chance or other. We may therefore expect them to be desperate if they stir at all. Let our preparations be hurried up.

☞ The *Southern Literary Messenger*, a literary periodical published at Richmond, has an article on the Anglo-Saxon mania, in which the writer attempts to prove that the chivalry are descended, without taint of blood, direct from the Normans, and having planted his genealogical tree, suddenly bursts out as follows:

Who will insist that the Saxonized maw worms, creeping from the Mayflower on to the cold, forbidding crags of the North, have any right to kinship with the whole-souled Norman-British planters of a gallant race, on a welcoming sunny soil.

These "whole souled Norman-British planters," have a just right to complain of the "Saxonized maw worms." They have crept from the "cold, forbidding crags of the North," into Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, and are still creeping. They are uneasy worms, and will probably keep on until they have eaten the bogus Confederacy through and through.

☞ The 1st Alabama regiment of colored infantry was recruited at Corinth, where they are at present located, in May last. On the first of January, instant, there were present in camp for duty 952 men, thirty-nine commissioned, and fourteen non-commissioned white officers. J. M. Alexander is the Colonel; J. M. Irvin, Lieut. Col., and E. M. Low, Major. Not one private or officer in the regiment is under arrest, and only four men are in the hospital.

One very good feature in this regiment is the organization of schools. Each company is organized into a separate school, which is taught by teachers hired for that purpose from the North. They are paid by a voluntary contribution from the soldiers of from fifty cents to one dollar per capita each month. The soldiers evince great interest in their books, which they take out on picket with them, and they appear to acquire knowledge as readily as white children. They are under excellent discipline, and like military service very much.

☞ Sixteen hundred carpenters and laborers started from Binghamton, New York, on the 7th inst., for Tennessee. About nine hundred of the number are now in New York and Jersey City, awaiting transportation to Washington and from thence to the place of their destination. This party was organized in different parts of the country for the purpose of completing the railroad connection between Nashville and other points and Chattanooga. All the men at the Binghamton rendezvous went to Elmira; about seven hundred were sent by the Williamsport route; the others came by the Erie railroad. These men are to go to the Relay House by way of Fortress Monroe and Washington, and then west on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The men are in charge of Engineer Wentz, acting for Gen. Cullum, superintendent of military railroads.

☞ The negro troops (Corps d'Afrique) at Port Hudson, celebrated Christmas Day in genuine plantation style. All labor was suspended except the regular police duties. Among the doings in the bill of fare were the greased pole, the greased pig, the sack race, &c. The 7th regiment (Colonel Clark) held a meeting, the object of which was stated to be "to afford de soldiers of de Seventh an opertunity for expressin' dere feelins for dis first free Christmas." Speeches were made by various officers and privates, and a series of patriotic resolutions adopted. One of the speakers said: "De President of de United States is one great man what has done more good than any other man what was ever borned."

☞ The general summary of Major T. P. Robb's State Hospital report to Governor Yates, for the week ending January 9th, shows—admitted 27; returned to duty 7; deserted 3; sent to Post Hospital 2; furloughed 1; died J. C. Nering, Co. I, 13th regiment Illinois; John McKenzie, Co. E, 1st artillery, Illinois; Michael Frane, Co. I, 102d Illinois.

☞ A dispatch says that an army contractor has been fined three thousand dollars and sentenced to imprisonment at the discretion of the Secretary of War for delivering inferior haversacks. It is to be hoped that the work of punishing swindling contractors will be vigorously pushed. Shoddy has been long enough in the ascendant.

Gen. Meade at Philadelphia.

Gen. Meade was serenaded a few nights since by the Union League of Philadelphia. The response delivered by Gen. Meade was neat, terse and appropriate. His appearance was the signal for the most unmistakable manifestations of applause, terminating with three stentorian cheers for Gettysburg. Then the General spoke:

I am much obliged to you, my friends, for your compliment in giving three cheers for Gettysburg. I am here but for a very few days, and have only visited my home to see my wife and children, and I am happy to hear you remember Gettysburg and its deeds of heroic daring. I speak to Philadelphians; I have always felt it to be a matter of pride that I am a Philadelphian. Everything that I do in the discharge of my duties is increased and nerved with new strength when I think that I am a Philadelphian, and that my fellow citizens of Philadelphia will be glad to hear, when I come back among them, that I have done my duty.

As I said when I took command of the Army of the Potomac, I say to you now. I have no pledges to make. When I return to my army, all I can say is, that we will do the best we can to suppress the rebellion, and to overthrow all those who are in arms against our common country; and we will do the best we can to have our flag respected, and to have it wave over every foot of ground from the Canadas to the Rio Grande and the golden sands of the Pacific. The banner of the stars and bars we will number among the things of the past, and the rebellion, with all its associations, will be remembered as things that have existed, but have no longer any being.

What we need is men. I want, you here, all of you, every man of you, however small your influence, to use that influence to send recruits to the army. The more we get, the better will it be for that army, and the quicker will the war be ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done, I trust that next summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Claims for Damages, &c., by the Army—The Commutation Clause in Conscription—Tax on Spirits—Increased Tax—The Bounty Bill—Senate Confirmations—Pennsylvania War Service—Gen. Grant and Arming Negroes—[illegible] on the Proclamation—Miscellaneous.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1864.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, &C., BY THE ARMY.

A good part of yesterday's session in Congress was taken up with a debate in an attempt to define the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The Union men generally are in favor of leaving all those claims for damages by the army to farms, fences, crops, &c., to Congress, and allowing the Court to pass upon those claims only which arise on contracts, &c. If the Court of Claims is to pass on every case of damages claimed on account of the passage or encampment of the army, the country would be swamped in less than six months. The expenses of witnesses, &c., too would be enormous, while the evidence taken would be almost all *ex parte*. Secesh would swear for Union men and vice versa, as regards the amount of damage done to both. The only way in which damage can be done in such cases is by commissioners appointed to visit the property. Some gentlemen desire the Court to pass upon cases wherein officers—Quartermasters, &c., have given receipts. But the Quartermaster-General's Department has already the decision in such cases, and can only pay in cases where the receipts are regular. Any one having passed a month or two with the army knows with what recklessness receipts are given, especially when the army is about to move from an encampment. Here is a mine of fraud and corruption in which it will not do to let every shyster attorney have a chance to dig out the money of the people in the shape of claims trumped up by every imaginable system of deception, fraud and perjury.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE IN THE CONSCRIPTION.

This subject attracts more general attention in and out of Congress than any other. It is generally understood that it will be retained in a modified form. Mr. Sumner, to-day, in the Senate, offered an amendment to the Conscription Act which fixes a scale of commutation. He supported it in one of those perfectly classical and statesmanlike speeches which are seldom or never heard in these days of slip-shod and disjointed efforts at elocution. It was not a long or elaborate speech, but it was to the point and purpose of his amendments, and every word and sentence might be printed as he delivered it, and the whole published in a School Reader as a perfect specimen of the English language. I regret to notice that Mr. Sumner shows age. That nameless appearance of something indicative of a want of nervous energy is visible in his noble looking form and features. He looks as if he spent more time than he ought in his study, and prolonged his labors too far into the hours which should be given to repose. The brutal assault upon him by the ruffian Brooks, may also, and no doubt does, effect his nervous system unfavorably. But, even as he is, with age creeping on apace, and the physical man showing signs of the wear and tear of the mind within, Mr. Sumner is the greatest man in the United States Senate, and is likely to be in all our day and generation.

Mr. Sumner's amendments provide that the commutation be $300, except that every person discharged shall in addition pay on all income over $600 and not over $2,000, ten per cent; over 2,000 and not over $5,000, twenty per cent; and on all income over $5,000, thirty per cent.

Mr. Stanton, I learn, asserts that if the commutation clause is not repealed the Government cannot succeed in raising a sufficient number of troops.

TAX ON SPIRITS—INCREASED TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means in the Senate yesterday reported a tax of 60 cents per gallon on spirits, and two cents per pound on cotton. The duty on spirits is to be levied on all on hand on which no duties have been paid and no returns made from the 12th of January, 1864. It was at first determined in the Committee to put the tax at 80 cents, as I some time since informed you, but within a day or two it was cut down to 60. It was reported in New York yesterday that spirits were to have an additional tax of 20 cents, upon which the article went up in proportion. I notice some agents of Chicago speculators here, seeking information and paying liberally therefor. I saw some money change hands in this way to-day—a flat broke correspondent of a paper (not the TRIBUNE) raising enough at one haul to pay a month's board, and keeping a nest-egg for future operations. There may be a still further advance in the duty, judging from the letter of Mr. Chase sent to the chairman of the Finance Committee.

THE COPPERHEADS COMMENCING THE CAMPAIGN.

The resolutions of the Copperhead caucus on Saturday night, directed against the monetary interest of the country, which now sustains the war, and the resolutions of Fernando Wood in the House yesterday, are looked upon as the opening of the grand campaign, which will only close with the Presidential election. Wood is a fitting representative man of the Democracy, as respects the honesty and integrity of the party. There is about as much honesty in the movement as in the mover. Still these two moves of the Democracy give them a platform, for which they had been casting about since the opening of the session. They intend to fight the battle for the Presidency almost exclusively on financial and economical grounds. They will howl "fraud," "fraud," "corruption," "corruption," from now till the ides of November, with a vigor worthy of a better cause. The peace propositions will be kept in abeyance, except when some unfledged politician, like Rodgers of New Jersey, sends up a rocket in the shape of resolutions providing for commissioners to Richmond, &c. Such things are merely safety valves for the escape of the extra steam of the party, not intended for present use. But when Fernando Wood ignites the fuse, and throws a hand grenade like that of yesterday, into the House, it means mischief. It is the movement of a cunning politician who watches events, feels the public pulse, and acts accordingly. Wood's resolutions, it struck me, were badly met on our side of the House. The laying of them upon the table, on motion of Thaddeus Stevens, exhibited a fear of investigation unworthy of a party which has been foremost in investigations. Why not let Mr. Wood have his committee as desired, and by a unanimous vote? Such a course would disarm the copperhead move of its sting and prove to the country that the Union men even when in power are as anxious to ferret out all frauds as when they are in opposition. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and some few other Union men, took this view of the case, and in so doing showed their good sense and sound statesmanship. If the "Gentleman in Black" himself call for an investigation, let him have it. Corruptions are incidental to all parties and all times. They can only be successfully dealt with by a frank determination on the part of good men of all parties to ferret out the perpetrators and bring them to merited punishment. The Union men who voted for Wood's resolution are: Messrs. Fenton, N. Y.; Dawes, Mass.; Grider, Ky., and Washburne, Ill.

Mr. Wood claims that his resolutions are respectfully worded and that his intention in offering them was honest. I have reasons to know that a committee of this kind would be a movement highly satisfactory to the President himself. The copperheads to-day claim that the moving of those resolutions and the manner in which they were met by the Union men has been the first substantial triumph they have achieved this session.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Several members have offered joint resolutions providing for amendments to the Constitution to abolish slavery. I, however, look upon them all as so much time and effort wasted. To amend the Constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, so an application from two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, to call a convention for amendments, which afterwards must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States or by conventions in three-fourths of them. Now, it is plain that no amendment abolishing slavery can obtain any such ratification as is above required. Therefore, why take up time with that which can never accomplish the end sought?

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

It is rumored that the Senate will refuse to confirm a large number of Major and Brigadier Generals; at least five of the former and twenty of the latter. Among the former the name of Gen. Schofield is prominently mentioned. It should be borne in mind that in making these promotions the President had to balance the claims of political and military supporters of various officers. If he refused to promote the political Generals, the Senators and Representatives opened their batteries. If he refused to promote the military, the officers of the army opened theirs. In all these promotions the President tried to do the best he could under the circumstances. If some incompetent men were promoted, it is a fact incident to all wars in all countries.

GEN. GRANT AND ARMING NEGROES, ETC.—HE'S SOUND ON THE PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Grant, within a few days, has written a letter to the President, endorsing his Message and Proclamation. He is virtually with Mr. Lincoln on all measures he has taken for the suppression of the rebellion. Letters of the same tenor are coming in at the White House from other Generals in the field. I may also inform you of a fact not generally known, and it is, that Gen. Grant some time in August last wrote Mr. Lincoln a letter, in which he says that *the Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of the negroes were two of the deadliest blows aimed at the rebellion*. In the same letter he goes on to state that he is not able to obtain as many negroes as he desires, because the rebels run them off into the interior; but he hoped to be able to do so when he got further into the enemy's country. An extract from this letter was actually incorporated, word for word, by Mr. Lincoln into his celebrated letter to the Springfield (Ill.) Mass Union Convention. Let the New York *Herald* make a note of the above. If the Copperheads run Gen. Grant for the Presidency, they will have to so modify their platform, that all good Union men can cheerfully support it. I guess Bennett will be compelled to fall back again upon poor Gen. McClellan, whom he has so inconfinently deserted.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following estimates of appropriations have been made to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year (the present) ending June 30, 1864:

The additional clerks in the Treasury Department, from January 1st to June 1st, 1864, (400 clerks) $[illegible]

Additional clerks, &c., in Quartermaster-General's office $[illegible]

Constructing north wing treasury $[illegible]

New furnaces, (Int'r Dep't) $15,000

Naval Hospital, Washington, erection of $[illegible]

Extending Naval Asylum at Philadelphia $[illegible]

NUMBER OF CLERKS IN DEPARTMENTS.

The estimate of the number of clerks in the Treasury Department for next fiscal year are: Secretary's office, 60; First Comptroller, 34; Second Comptroller, 72; First Auditor, 28; Second do., 100; Third do., 144; Fourth do., 75; Fifth do., 25; Sixth do., 181; Treasurer's office, 60; Commissioner of Currency, 70; Register, 97; Solicitor of Customs, 9; Commissioner of do. 19; temporary clerks for Secretary, 80; salaries, $30,000. Total, 1,130. With watchmen, laborers, &c., the entire force will be 1,500.

The estimate of the number of clerks in the Interior Department is as follows: Secretary's office, 23; General Land office, 135; Indian Bureau, 16; Pension office, 145; Patent office, (self-supporting) 80. Add watchmen, laborers, &c., and the total is 450.

War Department: Secretary's office 31; Adjutant General's, 75; Quartermaster General's 55; Paymaster General's 82; Commissary General, 36; Surgeon General, 39; Chief Engineer, 16; Colonel of Ordinance, 36. Total 454. Add watchmen, &c., and the total is 500.

Navy Department: Secretary's office, &c., 66; add heads of Bureaus and subordinates and the total is 100.

Post Master General's Department, 135.

Department of Agriculture, 20; Public buildings and grounds, 40; Metropolitan Police, 150; Employees of Senate, 100; of House of Representatives, 150; Secretary of State, 50; Court of Claims, District Court, Supreme Court, Congressional Library, Observatory, Marine Corps, President's House, &c., 100.

This will make a grand total of clerks, employees, &c., of the Government in Washington, exclusive of the army and navy, of 3,000 persons. But this does not include engravers, printers, book-binders, employees at hospitals, asylums, arsenal, navy yard, &c., which must number 3,000 more. So that the employees of the Government in the city must number between 6,000 and 7,000, and at times 8,000 persons.

The annual pay of the salaried officers, (at $1,200 average,) is $3,900,000. Of the mechanics, &c., 3000 to $600 each, $1,800,000. Of the third class, (laborers, &c.,) 6,000 at $450 each, with rations, &c., is 2,700,000. Total $8,400,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total number of banks authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 7th inst., is one hundred and eighty-seven, with an aggregate capital of $31,317,100.

The Arlington estate was bought in by the Government yesterday, as a contraband colony, for the sum of $27,800. There was some opposition bidding on the part of outsiders. There were in all thirteen sales, amounting to $50,500.

It is stated that at least two-thirds of the Potomac army will re-enlist for the war.

The President is in communication with Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, and other officers in charge of seceded States, which are to any considerable extent occupied by Union forces. This is for the purpose of carrying out the terms of his amnesty-proclamation, and for bringing back these States to the Union.

The penny papers of this city and Baltimore have raised their rates from seven to ten cents per week.

The 8th Illinois regiment, one of the finest in the country, leaves for Chicago to-morrow to recruit, having decided to go in for the war as a veteran regiment. I trust Colonel Gamble and his gallant boys will have a reception worthy of their name and fame.

Senator Hicks, of Maryland, is now not considered quite radical enough by the delegation from that State. Henry Winter Davis, on the other hand, in the House, now votes with the extreme radicals on almost every question.

According to the census of 1860 the number of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in all the States and Territories, was 5,624,065. The number of arms bearing males in Illinois is 29.1 per cent; in New York 20.8 per cent; in California 47.1 per cent.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the House, yesterday offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expedience of amending the act of 1792, in regard to the admeasurement of vessels, and for a law in punishment of masters and owners for changing the names of their vessels, and similar fraudulent practices; and also, as to amending the acts of 1848 and 1852, and other acts upon the same subject.

The Committee on Elections, in the House, have to-day decided in favor of the claim of ex-Gov. Jayne, of Dacotah, to represent that Territory as a delegate. LETA.

THE BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Letter from Secretary Chase to Senator Fessenden.

On Wednesday last, while the joint resolution to continue the bounties of volunteers was pending in the Senate, Mr. Fessenden sent the following letter to the Chair to be read for the information of the Senate:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 11, 1864.

SIR—On receiving from you copies of Senate joint resolution No. 9 and House joint resolution No. 16, relating to bounties, with your letter inquiring "whether there are any considerations arising from the condition of the Treasury which will make the passage of either resolution dangerous or particularly inexpedient at the present time, and also requesting such suggestions with regard to any modification of either resolution or to the whole subject matter as may occur to me," I addressed a note to the Secretary of War, asking for such information as to the amount which will probably be required for the payment of the bounties proposed, the periods at which the money will be wanted, and the proportion of the whole amount likely to be derived for commutation for drafted men, as would enable me to make a proper reply to your letter.

The Secretary of War in answer to my note says:

"It is understood that 50,000 veteran volunteers have been or may be enlisted from the armies in the field. Twenty-one million dollars would be required for the whole bounty to that number; $10,500,000 would be required for the instalments falling due the first year.

"There are two other classes of volunteers besides what are called veterans:

"1. Those who volunteer to fill up old regiments.

"2. Recruits for new organizations.

"To those who go into old regiments $300 is allowed by general circular No. 98; but to new recruits only the sum of $100, payable under the act of July, 1861.

"The Department has labored to confine the volunteering to veterans and to filling up the old regiments. A few new organizations were authorized before the present system was adopted.

"The number that will volunteer for old regiments or new organizations cannot at present, with any certainty, be estimated. But in most of the States vigorous efforts are being made by executive and municipal authorities to fill up the whole quota."

From this statement it appears that $21,000,000 will probably be wanted for bounties to veterans. The sum likely to be required for recruits to fill up old regiments is not stated; but if the number be assumed as equal to the number of veterans expected to re-enlist, the amount required for their bounties will be $15,750,000. If one hundred thousand men are thus obtained, and the remainder of the three hundred thousand men called for be filled up by volunteers for new organizations, the further sum of $2,000,000 will be needed.

The addition, therefore, of three hundred thousand volunteers to the army as veterans, recruits for old regiments, and recruits for new organizations, will require appropriations for bounties to the amount of $56,756,000.

But, if I understand the Secretary of War correctly, the sum of $21,000,000 includes $5,000,000 for the bounty of 100 to each man, allowed by law to all recruits, excepting colored, alike, whether volunteers or drafted men. So, too, the estimates of $15,750,000 for recruits to old regiments includes $5,000,000 of usual bounties; while the sum of $20,000,000 for two hundred thousand recruits for new organizations is wholly made up of like bounties.

If, therefore, the estimate of fifty thousand veteran recruits and fifty thousand recruits for old regiments be correct, the whole amount required under existing laws in order to the raising of the same number of men, is $26,750,000, of which sum about $15,000,000 will be required during the present year.

Taking these figures to be correct, I reply to your inquiries that I do not think there are any considerations arising from the condition of the Treasury which will make the passage of either resolution dangerous or particularly inexpedient.

I must not omit, however, to observe that any additions to the appropriations demanded by existing estimates enhance the difficulty of obtaining the vast sums required to satisfy them.

The first duty of the Republic to its soldiers and sailors is *prompt* payment and *sure* supplies. Payments cannot be prompt nor supplies sure if appropriations exceed the probability of certain provision.

The estimates heretofore submitted require from loans of the last seven months of the fiscal year 1864, $352,226,539, or $50,318,079 a month. If vigor and decision and earnestness in the work of suppressing the rebellion shall be attended with marked progress toward its consummation, these large sums, and the additional sums required for bounties, can probably be obtained at reasonable rates.

But the whole of these additional sums, as well as every other amount added to expenditures beyond estimates, *should* be raised by taxation. No uncertainty can be safely allowed to attend the question of prompt payment. Delay of payment, and doubts as to its certainty, chill the ardor of the best soldiers, create dissatisfaction in the minds of dealers with the Government, enhance prices of supplies, and invite deterioration of their quality.

I trust, therefore, that the Committee on Finance will accompany any report that may be made of the resolutions referred to it with some resolutions pledging the faith of Congress to raise by taxation, beyond the $161,568,500 35, heretofore estimated as the proportion of this years' disbursements to be provided in this mode, every dollar which may be appropriated beyond the estimates submitted at the commencement of the session.

All considerations of prudence and economy require this legislation. It will be impossible to raise larger sums by loans much longer unless large sums are also raised by taxation. In the report submitted to Congress at the commencement of the session, I ventured to say, "It is hardly too much—perhaps hardly enough—to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditures or reduction of debt is worth two in the increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans." Reflection and observation since have satisfied me that under our present circumstances the remark is an under-statement of the truth.

Yours, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Chairman Committee of Finance United States Senate.

—Mr. Jacob B. Herrick, founder of the well-known firm of Jacob B. Herrick & Sons, produce merchants, in New York, died recently, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Herrick had been in business in that city for nearly half a century.

[illegible]

Mr. Saulsbury (Adm. Mass.) moved, at half past twelve, to take Mr. Wilson's resolution expelling Mr. Davis. Adopted.

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson said, on the 8th of January the Senator from Kentucky laid upon your table a series of seventeen resolutions, and the Senate in compliance with his request, ordered them to be printed. These resolutions were placed upon our desks, and they have been read by Senators, who have the courage to impose upon themselves a task so calculated to tax their powers of endurance. Having a reasonable degree of confidence in my own powers of endurance, I entered upon the task of reading these resolves aimed at the President and his Cabinet, the majority in these chambers, the laws of Congress, the Proclamation and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and of all who were clothed with authority to administer the Government. I groped through this mass of vituperative accusations with mingled emotions of indignation and pity. In this farrago of spleen and malice the Chief Magistrate, his associates and supporters are accused, arraigned, condemned. The heroes of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, and fields made immortal by their endurance and valor; the heroes who rescued Kentucky—rescued even the hearthstones of that senator from rebel desecration—are branded as subsidized armies; and the men who, at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Wagner, fought with heroic valor, are stigmatized as negro janizaries. After hurling his accusations at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet and in the field, the Senator turns to the people of the loyal North, and calls upon them to revolt against their war leaders, take the power into their own hands, and go into a National Convention to terminate the war. Should the loyal people of the United States act up to his declaration; should they be incited to revolt against the President and his constitutional advisers, and take the power in their own hands, assemble in a National Convention, a convention unknown to the Constitution and laws, to terminate this war for the preservation of the Union, the fields of the loyal States will be reddened with the blood of civil war.

He asks the Senate of the United States, with their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution recorded, to proclaim to the American people the unconstitutional, revolutionary and treasonable doctrine that they ought to revolt and assume the powers they have delegated under the Constitution of the United States to men who now fill the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government.

In the sixteenth section he calls the bloody insurrection of the rebels "a revolt," thereby showing that he knew the meaning of this word revolt when he urged it as a duty upon the loyal people of the United State.

The Senator must not trifle here. He must remember that this is the Senate of the United States, and not a barbecue in Kentucky. The Senators cannot fail here to comprehend the import and meaning of the words and phrases embodied in these resolutions, and they know that these are the words and phrases of statesmen, and not the idle babblings of fools. When by the express words of his resolution the Senator from Kentucky declares that the people of the North ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands, he must be held to have intended that they should rise in insurrection against their war leaders and abjure their allegiance to the government of their country, for that is the precise import and meaning of this word "revolt" in the connection in which the senator has used it. That the Senator from Kentucky means by the term "War leaders" the President and others subordinate to him in authority, and that the people should revolt against them, is not and cannot be open to doubt. To make good these charges of the subversion of the Constitution and laws, rights, and liberties of the people, and to fire the popular heart of the North for the revolt proposed and advised to be a high duty, it is further declared in the resolutions that the President of the United States and the civil and military officers thereof may commit treason against any State whose government is in performance of its duties under the Federal Constitution, by levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, as resisting with an armed force the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force, giving it aid and comfort. That no man of the millions of the north thus invited by the Senator to revolt and take the powers of government into their own hands may be mistaken as to the "war leaders" against whom they are told they ought to rise in insurrection, in the 17th resolution it is further declared that the people of the loyal States are resolved into two great parties, the destructives and the conservatives; the first, the destructives consist of Abraham Lincoln, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers. Their real objects are to perpetuate their party power and to hold possession of the government, to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, both great and small, by almost countless offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale the largest amount of spoils that were ever offered to market by any government on earth. Their object is * * * to destroy or banish and strip of their property all the pro-slavery people, secessionists, and anti-secession, loyal and disloyal combatants and non-combatants, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people, as was done by the Roman conquerors, to their own countrymen; also to enslave the white man by trampling under foot the laws and the Constitutions of the United States and the States by the power of his subsidized army; and lest it should falter, by hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries, organized for that purpose by the Secretary of War and the adjutant-general. But, says the Senator, verily the people ought to revolt against the President and his followers, because he has thus suppressed the freedom of elections in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, because his object is backed by a subsidized army and hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries to perpetuate his power.

If the Senate should pass these resolutions, as the Senator from Kentucky proposes it shall do, can any man doubt that the Senators voting for their passage would, before God and their country, be guilty of inciting or attempting to incite the people to revolt against their duly chosen President and the executive officers clothed with authority under him?

The Senate ought not, in my judgment, to tolerate for a day or for an hour in this chamber any man who dares thus to betray the high trust of the people.

The Senate of the United States, in this "dark and troubled night" of our history, owes it to the country whose Constitution it has sworn to support, that prospects of conspiracy against the constituted authorities shall not be thrust upon it by its own members.

In other days these chambers rang with menaces of disunion and civil war. The men who uttered these words of meditated treason told the people of the South what the Senator from Kentucky now tells the people of the North, that they ought to revolt against the Government and take the matter into their own hands. Under the lead of these rebel chiefs, whose treasonable words once rang through these halls of legislature, the people of the South did revolt against the Government, and took the power into their own hands, and plunged the nation into the crimes and horrors of civil war.

Who among us does not now regret that the Senate of the United States did not hurl headlong from this chamber those rebel chiefs, even as the rebel angels were hurled from the battlements of heaven? But these disloyal leaders, these champions of the slave-monger, whose hearts were swelling with treason, never made in the Senate a proposition so unconstitutional and revolutionary, treasonable and wicked, as is this proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. How sublime a thing it would be in this crisis of our country for the Senate of the United States to rise to the heights of stern and lofty duty, and cast out one who has dared tell a loyal people to revolt against their government and take its powers into their own hands. Such an act of avenging patriotism would fire the loyal heart of America, silence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleeding for the unity of the republic.

Resignation of Gen. McClernand.

We regret to learn that Gen. John A. McClernand, of this city, has at last felt it due to himself to tender his resignation as a Major General in the volunteer service of the United States.

Gen McClernand has waited patiently for many months in the hope that an investigation into his case would be ordered, but he has waited in vain. Being denied the opportunity either to vindicate himself or to serve his country in the field, he is no doubt unwilling longer to hold a commission while he is practically prevented from discharging the duties which it virtually imposes on him. Much as his friends will regret the step he has taken, therefore, they will hardly condemn him for it. We shall probably refer to this subject again in a day or two.—*Springfield Journal.*

John Phœnix Outdone.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press in which an account is given of a horse having a new hoof grown on by the use of a certain farrier's ointment. Now this reminds us of an incident that happened in Lyons, Wisconsin. A Mormon priest named Nicholas, professed a power of doing miraculous things and compounding wonderful medicines. He made a nerve and bone all-healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he had cut off, and a new dog grew out. He didn't know which dog was which. This may seem a tough story, but we have Nicholas's word for it, and we do not think he would lie.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The Baltimore *Sun* says a monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Captain John P. Gleeson, who, when in Libby Prison, uttered this sentiment: "Rather than that my Government should recede one inch from her position as to the exchange of prisoners, I would endure the suffering twelve months longer."

—The English Church at Baden-Baden is to be placed on a permanent footing, through the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

—Rev. Dr. Watson, rector of the Church of the Atonement in Philadelphia, received a New Year's present of $700.

—Very serious losses have been sustained by the holders of the Confederate cotton loan, both in Frankfort and Amsterdam.

—Mammoth sleigh rides are all the rage in Berkshire county, Mass. Parties of two hundred and fifty or more are an every-day occurrence.

—A mother was arrested at New York recently for forcing her four-year old boy to steal shoes from a shop door.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1864.

This evening closes a week of severe stringency in the money market. Operators have found it impossible to find adequate accommodations, if indeed they could find any. The cause of the stringency has [illegible] but we suggest two of the most [illegible]: first, a refusal of the banks to receive [illegible] paper, thereby forcing our bankers to carry the vast amounts of produce in the hands of [illegible] operators; and second, over-trading in almost all departments; and perhaps there should be added the fact that business is now done almost entirely on a cash basis, thereby requiring vastly more funds to do it. How long this stringency must last no one dares to predict, but most of our financiers think money will be much easier within the next thirty days.

New York exchange was very close in the morning, some bankers readily paying [illegible]; but towards the close it receded a little, but was still very close. The usual figures were ¼ buying and ½ as the selling price. These rates to customers; outsiders pay ¼.

Gold opened in Wall street at 9.30 a. m. at 155¼; 10, 155½; 11, 155¾; 2 p. m., 155¾; 3, 157; 3.30, 157¾—closing firm at 157¾. The very large rise near the close in Wall street was not known here till after bank hours; and of course the business of the day was transacted on the lower figures. The usual buying range was 154@155½.

Silver firm and advanced to 145@150. Legal Tender notes are firm at ¼ buying and ¾ selling.

We learn that a new feature has been introduced into the New York money market, and there is some talk of its becoming the practice here. The bankers and brokers are requiring interest on call loans to be paid in coin. This may have something to do with the sudden rise in gold. The practice is borrowed from the 5-20 system of Mr. Chase, and may tend to check transactions in these bonds, for if capitalists and bankers can get 7 per cent and even more in coin, loans will become better than the 5-20s. The fact, however, that Government 5-20s have the property of the entire nation for security will always make them the favorite investment, above mere individual loans.

THE MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The *Sentinel* of Saturday says: "The leading features of the money market yesterday were the same as heretofore noted. Money is represented to be getting close, but is not yet so scarce as to materially restrict business. Exchange on the East continues firm at ¼ per cent. premium selling, and we hear of some of the banks paying as high as ¾."

THE CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The *Gazette* says: "Money was a shade easier to-day, but the demands was still in excess of the supply, and rates were firmly maintained at 10 per cent. in the open market. Exchange was in better supply, and easier, but not lower. Some of the bankers were on the street as sellers. We quote par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Gold was higher, closing at 53 premium buying, and 54@54½ premium selling. Very little doing. No transactions in silver. Orders on Washington steady at 1@¾ dis. The market is well supplied. Vouchers 2¾ dis.; very few offering."

THE MEMPHIS MONEY MARKET.—The following is the condition of the money market at Memphis on the 14th:

Treasury Notes	Par
Kentucky solvent banks, buying	1 dis
Indiana	1 dis
Gold	[illegible] prem
Silver	[illegible] prem
New York exchange, selling	[illegible] prem
Tennessee Banks (old)	[illegible] dis
Louisiana Banks	[illegible] dis
Southern money unsettled	
St. Louis and Cincinnati exchange, selling	par
Chicago exchange	par

KENOSHA COUNTY BANK.—We understand that the stockholders of this institution, have recently added fifty thousand dollars of cash capital, and have forwarded to Washington the necessary papers to enable them to organize as a National Bank, under the Currency Act of Congress. So soon as the necessary preliminaries shall have been gone through, the bank will be ready for business under its new title.

THE CITY BANK.—We understand that the City Bank of Kenosha has perfected its organization under the National Banking Law, and sent on its application. We understand that under the new organization Thomas Pricture was elected President and E. G. Durant Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF VALPARAISO.—The regular election of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Valparaiso, of Directors for the ensuing year, took place on Tuesday, Jan. 12th. The following persons were chosen: A. V. Bartholomew, S. S. Skinner, B. F. Schenck, L. A. Cass, W. C. Talcott, Thos. S. Stanfield, and Chas. I. Thompson. Immediately after their election, the Directors met and chose B. F. Schenck, President of the Bank for the coming year.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.—BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The following is a statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	77,747,700
Specie	7,331,000
Due from other banks	11,519,000
Due to other banks	11,389,000
Deposits	32,324,000
Circulation	10,155,000

New York Stock Market—Jan. 16.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st bd.	2d bd.		1st bd.	2d bd.
N. Y. Central	138¾	138	Quicksilver	51	52
C. & N. W.	51	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol.	133¼	133
Erie (com.)	107	[illegible]	Reading	113¾	117
Cleve. & Pitts.	111¾	111¾	Hud. River	135¾	137¾
M. S. (com.)	85	87	Ill. 6 ℔ ct. war loan bds.	100	
M. S. (gtd)	129	129	U. S. 6 ℔ ct. 5-20 coupons	102	
P., Ft. W. & C.	87	87	U. S. 6 ℔ ct. bds. 1881	105¼	
Mich. Cent.	135¼	137	U. S. 7-30 Trea. notes	106¾	
C. & A. (com.)	85		U. S. 1 yr certs.	98½	
C. & A. (pfd.)	99		Mis. & Mo. land grant bonds		
Galena	113¾	113¾	Am. Gold	155¾	157¾
Rock Island	145¾	144			
Ill. Cent.	127	129			
Bur. & Quincy	129¾				
Harlem	90	94			

Market—1st board strong. 2d board strong.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1864.

The following are the receipts for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G&CUBR	390	828	76	1747	327	19
RIRR	[illegible]	1725	1300	900	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICRR	160	1050	1790	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	100	1250	1125	3000	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	255	4500	2780	7900	700	400
Total	1035	9485	11411	14427	1407	419

	Cut Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dressed Hogs, no.	Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
G&CUBR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A&StL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1677	[illegible]	648	34333

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed to-day, according to the Board of Trade returns, were 11,682. The receipts during the present week and since the beginning of the season were as follows:

	Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.
Monday	4,561	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,165	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	3,191	[illegible]
Friday	4,101	[illegible]
Saturday	1,677	[illegible]
Total	17,394	[illegible]

Total live and dressed [illegible]
Total receipts corresponding week in 1863 [illegible]
Total receipts from Oct. 1 to Jan. 17, 1864 [illegible]
Receipts during same period last season [illegible]

The market for Live Hogs to-day was steady and tolerably active, with sales of upwards of 4,000 Hogs at $4.75@6.35 gross—chiefly at $5.50@6.00.

Beef Cattle were active and steady at $2.50@4.50—mostly at $3.50@3.75.

Dressed Hogs were dull, partly in consequence of the mild weather, and we note a decline in prices of 5@10c, with moderate sales at $6.50@7.70—the most of the transactions having been at $6.60 and $7.60, dividing on 200 lbs.

The Provision market to-day was very quiet, but there was no material change in prices. Mess Pork continues in good request, with sales to-day of 1,250 brls at $19.25@20.00 for city, and $19.00 for Mess delivered at Milwaukee. Prime Mess Pork was held at $17.00—buyers offering $16.50. There was nothing done in Bulk Meats to-day—the offerings being unusually light and holders asking higher prices. Shoulders are held at 7c loose, and Hams at 9¾c loose. English Meats were also active—the offerings being unusually light. Pickled Hams were in good demand and firm at 10¼c, with sales of 250 tcs at that price. A lot of 200 brls Pickled Shoulders also changed hands at $14.25 per brl. Green Hams were sold at 9¾@9⅞c from the block. Beef Hams continue in active request, with sales to-day of 311 brls at $16.00. A lot of 50 half-barrels Beef Tongues changed hands at $10.50. Mess Beef is held at $12.50. There is rather more inquiry than for some time past, but buyers and sellers are apart. Lard was dull and the sales made amount to only 600 tcs at 11¾@12¼c for prime Leaf.

Flour was quiet and steady, with sales of about 1500 brls at $5.25@5.50 for spring extra, and $4.50 for spring supers.

Wheat was less active, and prices fell ½c per bushel—with light sales at $1.18@1.18¾ for No 1, and $1.11@1.11¾ for No 2 Spring.

There is some inquiry for cargoes for spring delivery, and we note sales to-day of 10,000 bushels at $1.20 for No 1 Spring, and $1.12 for No 2 Spring—both subject to 2c storage. Holders offer to sell cargoes of No 1 Spring f. o. b. at the opening at $1.25.

Corn was very dull to-day, and the tendency was downwards—with trifling sales of New Corn in store at 89c.

Oats were quiet, with light sales of No. 1 at 65½@66c—the latter for fresh receipts. No. 2 Oats were sold at 63½c in store.

Rye was very quiet, with sales of No. 1 at $1.05@1.06. Rejected Barley, in store, was sold at $1.12@1.13. The market is firm.

The market for Highwines suffered a decline of 3@4c per gallon—with light transactions at 81@82c—buyers generally offering only 80c. The attempt to tax the stocks on hand seems to have frightened speculators for the present.

Russia and the United States.

The relations existing between Russia and the United States are the subject of of much interest at the present time. Our commercial relations with Russia have been constantly and rapidly increasing. In 1860 there were 34 cotton mills in that country, running 1,400,000 spindles; three years previously there were but fifty-five. In 1841 less than 2,000,000 pounds of cotton were used; in 1860 more than 60,000,000 pounds.

In 1860, our exports to Russia were little more than one million dollars; in 1860 the exports were more than $8,000,000. Our exports are mainly agricultural, and so are theirs, hence our exchanges are not large in amount.

The amount of her agricultural exports will astonish many Americans, who are little aware of her productive wealth. The Department of Agriculture has established a system of exchange with our Consuls abroad by which foreign agricultural statistics have been obtained, and from information received from Timothy C. Smith, our Consul at Odessa, by that department the following important table has been compiled:

STATEMENT OF CERTAIN EXPORTS OF RUSSIA, FROM 1857 TO 1862, INCLUSIVE.

	Odessa. bush.	Southern Ports. bush.	All Russia. bush.
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pea, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour & Meal, bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed and Rape Seed, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals Grain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total value in U. S. money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This is equivalent to $[illegible] in our currency, or an average of $[illegible] per year. This for grain, tallow and wool alone.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—Jan. 14.

CATTLE—The demand for good cattle was active and a farther advance was established. The late cold weather has [illegible] all the plans of both buyers and sellers. [illegible]

HOGS—The demand since our last was strong and a further advance has been established. [illegible]

SALES OF CATTLE ℔ CWT.

[illegible]

SALE OF CATTLE PER HEAD.

J. Miles sold 10 head at $67.50; G. Frank sold [illegible] head at $[illegible]; L. M. Dawson sold [illegible] head at $[illegible].

SALE OF HOGS PER CWT.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Jan. 14th.]

The year has opened actively. Jobbers are large buyers of staple goods, convinced that prices have no downward tendency, but are rather tending upward. The impediments to our receiving cotton from the South, even by the now "open" Mississippi, are too great to be overcome. Goods are scarce for the demand; the receivers of goods are asking higher prices; the business both in woolen and cotton goods has for the past week been very large, and trade may be described shortly as brisk at buoyant prices. Prints have been taken largely from first hands, at some advance. The demand for actual wants is sufficient to make a large trade without any demand for stock, which few dealers like to do. Desirable styles are taken quickly up on arrival in market. Jobbers have bought heavily. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in good demand at an advance of ½@1c; drills are quick of sale with a light supply; stripes and ticks are active. In woolens there is a ready demand for delaines of all desirable styles; fancy cassimeres of the light kinds are very active; city jobbers and clothiers have been buying heavily without hesitation as to price for desirable styles; spring styles are not super-abundant, and will meet a very general demand when they are brought freely into market, which is ripe for them; cassimeres are in limited demand; spring cloakings are wanted, the supply is limited; spring shawlings are also selling by sample, the assortment of which is large and good. Foreign goods are not so active; the clothiers are the chief buyers. Glasgow ginghams are active. British dress goods are coming freely forward, and will present a liberal and attractive assortment. Silks are steady. The Spring trade bids fair to be good. The country seems short of stock, and is prepared for a large consumption, though prices be high. While gold is at 52 per cent, the rates of foreign exchange must be in full proportion, and thus a high cost of importation is inevitable. This rather favors the home manufacturer, yet the demand keeps up for nearly all kinds of foreign fabrics.

CANTON FLANNELS: Nashua, Naumkeag, Amoskeag, B, Newmarket, Bates, Pemberton, C, Chicopee, L, Salem — [illegible]

PRINTS: Cocheco, Pacific, Sprague's, Dunnell's, Manchester, Richmond, American, Amoskeag, Lowell, Dutchess, B, Philip Allen, London Mourning — [illegible]

GINGHAMS: Clinton, Lancaster, Glasgow, Manchester — [illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS: Lawrence, Stark, Appleton, Medford, Indian Head, Massachusetts, Tremont, Cabot, A, Atlantic, Amoskeag, Laconia, B, Shawmut, Amory, Carrol, Salmon Falls, Agawam, F, Gilboa, Ozark, Thames River, Perkins, D, Globe, Old Dominion, Pepperell, E, R, O, N, Indian Orchard, C, Scott Mills, H, Dwight, I, Bates, D, Portsmouth, P, Naumkeag — [illegible]

BLEACHED GOODS: New York Mills, Wamsutta, Bates, White Rock, Lonsdale, Hillsemp Fig., Bartlett — [illegible]

Jackson Mills, Williamsville, Dwight, Hay Mills, Waregan, Waltham, X, Aurora, Androscoggin, Red Bank, Hamilton, O, Portsmouth, P — [illegible]

DENIMS: Amoskeag, York, Manchester, Eagle, Oxford, Otis, Jewett City, Providence, Falls — [illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS: Amoskeag, York, Jewett City, Whittenton, Uncasville, Everett — [illegible]

TICKS: Amoskeag, A.C.A., York, 30 inch, York, 32 inch, Hamilton, Regular, Pemberton, XX, AA, Easton, B — [illegible]

CORSET JEANS: Amoskeag, Laconia, Naumkeag, Indian Orchard, Androscoggin, Pepperell — [illegible]

BROWN DRILLS: Amoskeag, Salmon Falls, Massachusetts, Indian Head — [illegible]

LAWNS: Pacific — [illegible]

DELAINES: Manchester, Dark, Pacific, Dark, Hamilton, Dark — [illegible]

CARPETS: Lowell, 3 Ply, Super, Medium, Hartford, Ex. 3 Ply, Imp. 3 Ply, Super, Medium, Crossley's Pat. Tapestry Brussels, New Eng'd Pat., Empire Mills, Belgrade, Ingrain — [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 16, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Oct. 3, 1863:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending January 16	4,739	17,394
Week ending January 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 2	[illegible]	21,000
Week ending December 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending December 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending December 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending December 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 31	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 3	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$120	65 cts
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	65 cts
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	65 cts
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	65 cts

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 17,394. This is 12,500 more than were received during the previous week, and 50,780 less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	4,561
Tuesday	1,165
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	3,191
Friday	4,101
Saturday	1,677
Total	17,394

We give the following quotations of the value of Hogs at the close of the daily market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	$5.75@6.25
Medium to prime	5.00@5.50
Common to medium	4.50@5.00

With more favorable receipts there has been increased activity in the market. The high rates of the past ten or twelve days have, during the week, somewhat declined, and we note a decline upon the quotations of the market for last Saturday evening of 25c on prime to extra hogs, and of 25c per 100 lbs on common to prime.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.—The receipts of Hogs during the week ending this evening bear very favorable comparison with the receipts of the preceding week; and very plainly show that much has been done in the way of clearing the various lines of railway of snow with which for some days they had been effectually blockaded, to the inconvenience and loss of thousands of our Western population; but placed by the side of the receipts of the corresponding week of last year they sink into comparative insignificance, amounting to less than one-fourth of what those were. But comparing our receipts from October 1, 1863, up to the present time with the corresponding period of last season, we are considerably ahead, as no less than 101,901 hogs more have been received during this than the preceding season. It is however pretty evident that our receipts of live Hogs for the remainder of the season will be comparatively light. This will not only result from the remaining supply through the country being smaller than it was at this time last year; but that from the difficulty of obtaining railway accommodation for shipping live in some parts of the hog districts, they are being killed and packed where they are. On the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway alone many thousands of hogs are being packed that were bought for shipment to this market had there been railway facilities for forwarding them. The snow storm of the last ultimo, has also so materially affected the transmission of hogs to this market by rendering not only railroads but all other roads impassable, a large number of the latter remaining even to the present time. On Thursday evening last a rather heavy fall of snow took place between Arlington and Mendota, a fair quantity of which, drifting into the deep cuttings of the Burlington Railway, completely blocked up the line for some hours; five trains of live stock were kept back and arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning having been detained from 18 to 20 hours, fortunately with no other loss. The general receipts for the week have been more regular as well as more liberal, and although there has been a fair amount of activity in the market, still it has been evident that the high rates which have been obtained for the past fortnight were about as unpopular as they well could be. Still with small receipts for the demand, sellers have held their ground firmly, and it has been with difficulty that any concession has been obtained. This was especially the case in the early part of the week when the shipping demand alone would have absorbed considerably more than the entire receipts of the market. Since Thursday competition has been less active and a reduction on previous rates of 25 to 50c per 100 lbs from common to prime hogs has been conceded. There were in the yards this morning upwards of 4,000 hogs, and during the afternoon several cars more have arrived per Rock Island and Burlington lines. The entered sales during the day amount to 4,073 head at prices ranging from $4.75@6.35 per 100 lbs, the bulk being at $5.50@6.00. In very extra qualities we note one lot of 207 Illinois hogs averaging 289 lbs, which were sold by Geo. Adams at the Fort Wayne Yards to Burbeck & Co., at $6.75. The general receipts will bear favorable comparison with any former period, consisting as they do of so large a proportion of prime and extra qualities. Of the receipts of the week there are about 1,500 hogs left over unsold in the various yards, most of which arrived after the principal business of the day was over. The market has been tolerably active to-day—packers have been buying more freely. There has been no decline on yesterday's quotations, at which the market appears tolerably steady and firm.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
Leach	Craigin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	$6.00
do	Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. F. Loomis & Co.	Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farlow	English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. F. Loomis & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Bowers & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Coffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creswell	Jones & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Burbeck & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayhall	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunn	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geiler	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMurray	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Groves	Coffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,739 head. This is 4,[illegible] head more than were received during the previous week, and 1,[illegible] more than were received during the corresponding week of last year.

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	4,739

The receipts for the past week have been much larger, and although there has been a considerable amount of activity in the market there has been a de[illegible] [illegible] of Beeves @ 100 lbs on the quotations given on last Saturday evening.

We give the following as the concluding prices of Beef Cattle in the daily market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	$4.00@4.50
Medium to prime	3.25@3.75
Common to medium	2.50@3.00

SATURDAY EVENING, January 16.—With much milder and more endurable weather throughout the week, together with a far better supply of stock, the market has again begun to assume its wonted appearance. With many disadvantages, peculiar to the present and past few weeks there has been a tolerable amount of activity in the market which has resulted in the sale of the whole of the receipts, and not a few of them several times over. With shippers the urgent demand is not so much at present for more stock, but for more cars and greater facilities for the shipment of stock when required; that being obtained, larger receipts will be needed. With no want of activity in the market during the week, it has been found that the high rates which were obtained for Beef Cattle subsequent to the 31st ultimo could not be sustained, and a decline of 25@50c upon former quotations has been the result. At present rates the market rules more steadily and a much better agreement appears to exist between buyers and sellers. The entered sales to-day amount to 1,250 head of Beef Cattle at prices ranging from $2.50@4.50, the bulk of which have been at $3.50@3.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Cooley sold A. E. Kent & Co. 25 av 1,0[illegible] at $3.75.
Morback sold C. Kahn 26 av 1,0[illegible] at $3.00.
Gibbs sold Curtis 11 av 1,0[illegible] at $3.25.
Hall sold Silvermail 21 av 1,1[illegible] at $3.25.
Conklin sold Ramsay 15 av 1,[illegible] at $3.50.
Hyman bought 100 av 1,170 at $30.00 ℔ head.
Tomlinson sold Rosenthal 25 av 947 at $3.25.
Crawford sold Riley 9 av 880 at $2.50.
Crawford sold O'Brien 4 av 931 at $3.50.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	1.50	1.25	1.50
To Boston	1.80	1.25	1.50
To Montreal	1.50	1.25	1.50
To Albany	1.50	1.25	1.50
To Portland	1.50	1.35	1.70
To Baltimore	1.50	1.25	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	0.75	1.25	0.50

FLOUR—Received, 1,035 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales to-day were:—200 brls "Derwent" spring extra at $5.50; 500 brls fair spring extra at $5.25; 300 brls spring superat $4.50; 50 brls Rye Flour at $4.50; 100 brls "Kokomo" spring extra at $5.50; 300 brls spring extra on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 9,485 bu. Market less active and ½c per bushel lower. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 30,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at $1.11½; 1,000 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.08½. For delivery at the opening of navigation:—5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.20, and 5,000 in No. 2 Spring at $1.12—both subject to 2c storage.

CORN—Received, 11,411 bu. Market very dull and heavy, both for old and new. Sales to-day were: 9,000 bu No. 1 (old) Corn on p. t.; 400 bu New Corn in store at 89c.

By sample: 400 lbs Ear Corn on Ill. Cent. track at 88c ℔ 70 lbs; 400 bu no grade Corn in store at 88c.

OATS—Received, 14,427 bu. Market quiet and a shade lower. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bu fresh receipts No. 1 in store at 66c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store at 65½c; 7,000 bu do at 65¼c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 64c; 1,200 bu No. 2 Oats in store at 63½c.

RYE—Received, 1,407 bu. Market dull. Sales to-day 1,200 bu No. 1 Rye in store at $1.06; 500 bu do at $1.05. By sample: 400 bu at $1.10 on track; 400 bu do at $1.09 on track.

BARLEY—Received, 419 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bu rejected Barley in store at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.13.

By sample—2,000 bushels good at $1.37½ on track; 1,000 bushels do at $1.35 on track; 130 bags do at $1.35 on track.

ALCOHOL—Market dull and drooping—nominal at $1.63@1.65 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market is less active, but holders are firm. We quote:

Prime Dairy	24@26
Fair to good Dairy	21@23
Prime shipping	17@20
Fair to good do	16@19
Common do	15@17

BEANS—The market is firm. Sales to-day were: 115 bushels good at $2.50.

BROOM CORN—Two tons prime at $110.00 ℔ ton.

COOPERAGE—The market is very dull. Sales to-day were:—150 Pork Barrels at $1.30 delivered.

CHEESE—Market tolerably active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	15
Western Reserve	14@14½
Illinois and Wisconsin	13@15

COFFEE—In fair demand, and prices rule steady and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Santos	31½@33½c
Java	41½@43½c
Rio, fair to good	33 @35¼c
Rio, good to prime	35 @35¾c

EGGS—In limited receipt, with a good demand. Prices firm at 20@22c ℔ doz.

FURS—Market generally dull and inactive, receipts continuing light, with scarcely any demand either from manufacturers or shippers. We quote:

[illegible]

FISH—WHITE FISH in limited demand and very firm at present quotations. TROUT—market quiet and previous rates rule steady. MACKEREL—In fair demand and former quotations rule firm. COD FISH—In fair demand and limited supply. Market firm. HERRINGS—Market dull, especially on pickled, prices of which rule easy at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in limited demand, prime qualities, free from frost &c. are very firm at present quotations. LEMONS in fair supply and good demand. ORANGES in nominal supply. CRANBERRIES in steady demand and firm. CHESTNUTS and HICKORY NUTS—Market active and in good supply. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl fair to prime	$ 2.50@ 3.00
Common	1.75@2.00
Lemons, ℔ box	[illegible]
Oranges (Sicily) ℔ box	7.00@ 8.00
do (Havana) ℔ brl	10.00@12.00
Cranberries, ℔ brl	10.00@12.00
Chestnuts, ℔ bu	4.00@ 5.00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bu	1.50@ 1.75
do large ℔ brl	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—Market very active, and in moderate supply, except choice qualities which are in light receipts, prices consequently rule high. PEACHES moderately active; unpared in fair receipt; pared still scarce. RAISINS—Market firm and active. CURRANTS—In fair supply and good demand. ALMONDS in brisk demand, and firm at previous quotations. DOMESTIC FRUITS—Scarce and dear. We quote:

[illegible]

GREASE—100 tcs White at 10c; 30 pkgs prime Yellow at 9¾c; 63 pkgs do at 9¼c; 70 tcs do at 9⅛c.

HIDES—There is a fair amount of activity in the market, and prices rule firmer with an advance upon Green country. Green Salted and dry Flint at ½c ℔ lb. We quote:

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 1,[illegible] brls. Market dull and 3@4c lower. Sales to-day were:—[illegible] brls at 81½c; 300 brls last night at 82c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 9,[illegible]. Market quiet and 5@10c lower. Sales to-day were:—

[illegible]

LEATHER—Market still quiet, though for this season of the year there is more than an average trade being done. Prices generally rule firm and steady, with the exception of French and other imported goods which are rapidly advancing, and in light supply. We quote:

[illegible]

LUMBER—Market quiet and generally firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In moderate demand and fair supply. Previous quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

ONIONS—In limited supply and fair demand. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

CARBON OILS—In better demand and prices rule firmer at previous quotations. Shipping orders are still much restricted from the difficulty of obtaining cars for shipment. We quote:

[illegible]

OILS—Market continues inactive with nothing doing beyond the supply of the small city orders. There is no diminution in the firmness of the market, prices generally ruling steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received, [illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts to-day have been extremely limited, which, with the absence of the ordinary [illegible]

[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—There is no change to note in the market. We quote:

[illegible]

SEEDS—CLOVER—In good demand [illegible] TIMOTHY—Stock light and [illegible]

SUGARS—In good demand, and [illegible] and refined rule very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

[illegible]

SYRUPS—In moderate demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Market quiet, with very light receipts. Prices rule easy at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

TEAS—In fair demand. Green Teas [illegible] qualities are scarce and held at high figures. [illegible] quotations unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market firm and very active, with a strong upward tendency on Plug and all [illegible] goods. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts very limited and market virtually dead and inactive. Previous quotations are quoted. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOD—Market very active and firm. We quote:

Beech ℔ cord	[illegible]
Hickory ℔ cord	11.00
Maple ℔ cord	11.00

Miscellaneous.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,

Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, [illegible] Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, [illegible] Blotches of every name and nature. When every other blood purifier has failed, try this old standard popular remedy. For sale by all druggists.

SAPONIFIER,
OR,
CONCENTRATED LYE
Family Soap Maker,

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞ CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITATED SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH and CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS, the Troches are useful. Public speakers and singers should have the Troches to strengthen the voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and most Foreign Countries, at 25 cents per box.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A PURE TONIC.
DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

[illegible]

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. [illegible]

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, [illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH STREET.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

Special Notices.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.

[From the New York Tribune.]

[illegible]

Beware of False Prophets.

[illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.

[illegible] Sold by Dr. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. [illegible] The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

At this Season of the Year

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other affections of the Throat and Lungs prevail. MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM is a certain and [illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District, Kentucky.
CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. H. DENT, Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
BARNET, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
BARNEY DORNS, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main street, Louisville.
GAST & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH, of Steamer Mag. Anderson.
CAPT. [illegible], U. S. Army.
G. M. METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

To Contractors

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 24 River street, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday the 19th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in Chicago as follows, viz:

[illegible]

M. P. SMALL,
Lt. Colonel & C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WOOD—Market very active and firm. We quote:

Beech ₩ cord.......$10.00

Hickory ₩ cord.......11.00

Maple ₩ cord.......11.00

Miscellaneous.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,

Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, [illegible] Blotches of every name and nature. [illegible] For sale by all druggists.

SAPONIFIER,

OR,

CONCENTRATED LYE

Family Soap Maker,

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,

Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburgh—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. [illegible]

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in the United States and most Foreign countries, at 25 cents per box.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, [illegible]

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to Build up your Constitution?

Do you want to Feel Well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to Sleep Well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

[illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

At this Season of the Year

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs prevail. MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM is a certain and effectual cure. No family should be without a bottle in the house. It is only 25 cents, and will be found to save many dollars for the cure of the above complaints. It is for sale by all Druggists, at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

[illegible]

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by E. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street.

To Contractors

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on [illegible] instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in Chicago as follows, viz:

[illegible]

The above to be delivered in three equal installments, on the [illegible] of January and on the [illegible] of February, 1864.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., [illegible]

[illegible]

Commission Merchants

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Water street, New York. [illegible]

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO. No. 3 Washington St., Vicksburg. Commission and Forwarding Merchants. The most liberal advances made on Shipments of merchandise. Refer to W. P. Greene & Co., Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, St. Louis; D. B. Bissell, Chicago; [illegible]

DAVID STUART & CO.

AMERICAN

Produce Commission Merchants,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

REFERENCES:

J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York.

Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy Building.

EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WELLING, COFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation, and the removal of Mr. C. H. WELLING to New York. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHARLES H. WELLING,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1863.

CHARLES H. WELLING has associated with him Mr. CHARLES H. LOTHROP, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 121 and 123 Duane street, under the style of CHARLES H. WELLING & CO.

New York, January 1, 1864.

The subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of COFFIN & ALTEMUS, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS in Philadelphia, at No. 220 Chestnut street.

LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business.

ROBT. W. PETTITT,
G. L. SMITH.

Chicago, Dec. 15, 1863.

PETTITT & SMITH,

(Successors to T. E. Turley & Co.)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

21 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago.

R. W. PETTITT. G. L. SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Adolphus Jaeger, Ferdinand Jaeger and Emil Jaeger, under the firm and style of A. JAEGER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, Adolphus Jaeger having withdrawn. Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger only are authorized to collect accounts due the old firm.

ADOLPHUS JAEGER,
FERDINAND JAEGER,
EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER,

Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Crockery, China and Glassware,

103 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM R. LOVEJOY & CO., of Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale Clothing Business, and have taken Chambers Nos. 15 and 17, Lake street.

WILLIAM R. LOVEJOY & CO., Boston.
SAM'L A. LOVEJOY, CHARLES A. MORSE, } Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1864.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $300,000.

E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

E. AIKEN, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Lallemand's Specific.

USE

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 24 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

Express Lines.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,

At the below given rates per 100 pounds, until Nov. 1st, 1863:

	1st class.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha....	$2.80	$2.70	$2.60	$2.[illegible]
After Nov. 1st, and until further notice—Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha....	$3.[illegible]	$2.[illegible]	$2.[illegible]	$2.[illegible]

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to the undersigned, can rely upon its speedy transportation.

Goods will be classified according to Eastern classification.

Be particular and mark packages via

"BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE."

For further information apply to C. F. HENDRIE & CO., Council Bluffs; TOOTLE & HANNA, Plattsmouth; E. S. BOSBYSHELL, Glenwood; FISH & WIGHTMAN, Eddyville.

C. F. HENDRIE & CO.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 3, 1863.

For further information apply to the General Freight Office, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. / St. Louis Shot Tower Co. / W. & B. Douglas' Manufact'y Co.

Particular attention is invited to my

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in quantities to suit.

TERMS CASH.

For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]

Capt. WM. JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, at Chicago.

Capt. AMOS B. COON, Provost Marshal of the 2d District, at Marengo.

Capt. JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, at Dixon.

Capt. JAMES WOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the 4th District, at Quincy.

Capt. JAMES M. ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, at Peoria.

Capt. ABEL LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the 6th District, at Joliet.

Capt. W. BITHMAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th District, at Danville.

Capt. R. F. WHEELAKE, Provost Marshal of the 8th District, at Bloomington.

Capt. WILLIAM H. FRY, Provost Marshal of the 9th District, at Jacksonville.

Capt. MORTIMER O. KEAN, Provost Marshal of the 11th District, at Olney.

Capt. GEORGE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the 12th District, at Alton.

Capt. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the 13th District, at Cairo.

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. [illegible] CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Ella mrs
Adams Carrie A mrs
Agan Eliza mrs
Allen Harriet A mrs
Alldrick Wm D mrs
Armstrong Maria L mrs
Appleton Elizabeth A mrs
Alt H C mrs
Austin Wm H mrs
Atwater Emma J miss
Anderson Sarah miss
Adell Mary Grace 2
Adams Mary mrs
Alvord Sarah Ann mrs
Aldridge Catherine
Allen W S mrs
Armitage Elmira mrs 2
Arnold Christopher mrs
Austin Charlotte mrs
Ayer Philip W mrs
Ayers Laura mrs

B

Baldwin Laura mrs
Baker P dr mrs
Barnes Hattie miss
Barrett Mary mrs 2
Barrett Miles mrs
Barrows Chas C mrs
Barstow Mary miss
Bartlett Nancy mrs
Bay Elizabeth mrs
Bath Mary E mrs
Beatty Sarah mrs
Bevin William mrs
Beckwith M M mrs
Bergen Elizabeth mrs
Bloom Anna miss
Boggs J miss
Bond Mary E mrs
Booker Horatio N mrs 2
Bontell Anna G mrs
Booth Rosa mrs
Bowles Wm mrs
Bonke Margaret miss
Brandell Henrietta miss
Bowers Kitty miss
Bramer I mrs
Brewer Celia A mrs
Brandon Harriet W mrs
Brady Hanna miss
Bren miss
Brewster Leda miss
Beede L mrs
Bruce L B mrs
Breslin Patrick mrs
Briggs Helen miss
Bristol Mattie miss
Briggs R B mrs
Buckner Emma N miss
Buckner Emeline miss
Burgess E F mrs
Burnap S L mrs
Burdick S G mrs
Burnish L M mrs
Burns Lizzie miss
Baker Frank mrs
Bell Mary Ann miss
Betts M H mrs
Betts Mary J mrs
Berryman Martha mrs
Benden James mrs
Barry Maggie miss
Bishop Isabella miss
Blakesley David mrs
Blair Nancy miss
Bishoff Henrietta miss
Blanks mrs
Blanchard Ann miss
Blatchford Sally J miss
Bondage Ella
Brownelle Benj mrs 2
Brooks Jennie E miss
Brooks Georgianna miss
Broman Margaret miss
Bruner Kate miss
Bryant M V mrs
Books Kate Easter mrs
Brower Hattie A mrs
Brown David P mrs
Brown Margaret mrs
Brown Anna L mrs
Brown Ellen miss
Brown A mrs
Bulger Bridget mrs
Buckley Celia
Buck Bridget mrs
Bay Eliza Ann miss
Bullock Nellie miss
Burnam Laren miss
Burt Mary miss
Burne Emma P miss
Bushnell E mrs
Bay Eliza Ann mrs
Bagley R J mrs
Byrd Maria mrs
Burt Eliza J mrs
Brown Louisa miss
Berry Frank miss

C

Callihan Ellen
Cadieux Emilie miss
Cadwell C miss
Camack Isabell J miss
Campbell Lucy M miss
Carpenter Rosella Pratt miss
Carroll Rosanna miss
Carlile Anna miss
Castle Louisa miss
Cary Johanah miss
Casey William mrs
Chandler Harry mrs
Chamberlain Ellen mrs
Chapin Wm D mrs
Church Genevieve miss
Cheal B mrs 2
Cleaver Josephine mrs
Clancy Mary miss
Clayton C mrs
Clay Anne mrs
Clang Julia mrs
Clark Eliza miss
Clybourn Sophie mrs
Cline Fannie mrs
Common Matilda J mrs
Collins Julia miss
Cole Emma miss
Colt Maria E miss
Conney Margret miss
Conway Debora miss
Conley Ellen mrs
Conner Mary mrs
Connors Ellen mrs
Conoly Elizabeth miss
Conolly Grace miss
Cook O E miss
Cooper Mary mrs
Cooney Margret miss
Connell Lewis mrs
Connell Irene mrs
Cotter Ellen mrs
Castello Mary miss
Castillo Molly miss
Craigh Hannora mrs
Cromwell Sarah miss
Cronin Norah miss
Caston P C mrs
Clark Margret mrs
Cullen Kate miss
Crarey James mrs
Carry Ellen W mrs
Crowley Mary
Chapman Almira mrs
Carey Mattie miss

D

Daily Hanora mrs
Dann Georgia M miss
Daggett Frances mrs
Davis Elizabeth mrs
Davis Christiana mrs
Davis W C mrs
Daul Mary M miss
Devers Charlotte mrs
Devermann Annie miss
Devlin L A miss
Dent Jennie miss
Dickinson Louise miss
Dickinson Caroline miss
Donnelian Ellen
Donohoan Anna
Doolittle Annie H mrs
Doolittle F M mrs
Dovan Annie miss
Dougherty Winnefred miss
Douglas Sallie C miss
Donner Celestine M miss
Dunham E P
Dowling Patrick mrs
Downing Clara miss
Dowling Ellen miss 2
Dunham Mary O miss
Dunlap Jane Eliza mrs
Dunning B miss
Dusenbury Presila miss
Durgin Rose mrs
Duvall Jane M mrs
Duvall Rose miss
Dwyer Bridget E miss
Dutton F B miss
Dunn J D mrs
Dyer Eliza miss

E

Eaton Fanny miss
Eberlin Sophia miss
Edmonds Martha C mrs
Edwards Susan P mrs
Edwards Jane mrs
Edson O mrs
Eggert Catherine mrs
Elder Ailey mrs
Ellicott Patience miss
English Mary mrs
English Margaret miss
Evans May
Egan Hanora miss
Earl Hattie mrs

F

Fair A M mrs
Farnom Chatty miss
Farrington Fannie miss
Farley Elizabeth miss
Favero Nelly J miss
Ferguson Margaret
Fields miss
Finigan Teresa mrs
Field Annie D mrs
Firek Elizabeth miss
Filkins Mary miss
Fitch Lizzie E miss
Field Jas Howard mrs
Fitch Catherine miss
Flint Elizabeth mrs
Flyn Sarah M
Forester Josephene mrs
Forbes Ettie miss
Forrest Dora miss
Foss Medora E miss
Foot R R mrs
Foy Jno mrs
Fornier Hellen E miss
Foster Susan mrs
Frisbey Rebecker mrs
Funk Anna mrs

G

Gawey M mrs
Garrison Mary miss
Gard Elizabeth miss
Gard Lizzie miss
Geaney mrs
Gilsinan Wm mrs
Gilbert Louisa P mrs
Gilbert Madin mrs
Gillett Mary V miss
Gillett Nellie C miss
Gillett B P mrs
Gleason E mrs
Gloyd Lucinda M mrs
Glynn Catherine miss
Goodno Emily mrs
Goodrich Edward M mrs
Goldie Anna miss
Gooly Elizabeth mrs
Goodwin Fanny miss
Godfrey N P mrs
Goodwin Mary miss
Gardan Mary Ann mrs
Gorman Mary miss
Gorden Mary A P miss
Gorman Margaret miss
Gould Levina mrs
Grey Calie M
Gray Jennie miss
Gray Bridget miss
Gregory S M mrs
Griffin Josephene S mrs
Green Margaret mrs
Gevian Charlotte miss
Gross M M mrs
Garnsey Alonzo mrs
George Kate mrs
Gallup Delia S

H

Hayte Ella mrs
Hayes mrs
Hayes J P mrs
Hatheway mrs
Hart Sarah L mrs
Harper Mary A mrs
Hammington Julia mrs
Harding A C mrs
Harris Ellen mrs
Harris M D mrs
Harris Martha mrs
Hanson E mrs
Hanchett Cyntha mrs
Hamilton Louisa mrs
Hamilton C W mrs
Hadley Sarah mrs
Hanlon Eliza miss
Hover M E mrs
Hallet S miss
Hallam Eliza miss
Hammond George miss
Ballock Minerva miss
Hall Amelia D miss
Hemmell Dell miss
Hanna Flora F miss
Handley Catherine
Hyman Carrie miss
Hervitt Catherine miss
Henderson Rosa miss
Henry Elizth miss
Hayes Catherin miss
Heywood Kate N miss
Hawen Phronia miss
Hartuble Mary miss
Harrison Betty miss
Hamilton Frances Moore miss
Harper Sarah E miss
Harris Virginius mrs
Harris Ady miss
Harris Lou miss
Higbee Helen P miss
Harmon Charlotte E miss
Hill Margt E miss
Hill Nancy F miss
Hill Hanah mrs
Hill Maggie C miss
Hill Louisa mrs
John J B mrs
Hodges E S mrs
Hodg Laura
Holcomb L D & Mary
Howe Rosa F miss
Hughes Addie miss
Hughes Jane miss
Hewes Wm mrs
Hubbard F C mrs
Hinckley F E miss
Hull Maggie mrs
Hunt Mary A miss
Hutton Paris mrs
Hurd Sophie mrs
Hopkins Margaret mrs
Hitchcock Pol B mrs
Hitchcock Ada mrs
Hickcox Margt mrs
Higgins Geo W mrs
Heiminger A mrs
Hardi Hustine mrs

I

Ihle Nellie mrs

J

Jackson miss
Jumpeards Fanny E
Jemmeira miss
Joyce Ann
Jessup Maria C
Jennings Ann
Jones Hannah M
Jones Sarey
Johnson Lottie
Johnson Helen Mar
Johnson J D mrs
Johnston Elizabeth
Johnston Annie
James H Leonard mrs

K

Kegan Julia
Kane J mrs
Kellogg Eveline mrs
Keating Margaret
Kent Louisa R
Kendall Helen D
Kenyon Fanny
Kenedy Cathnes
Kirkland Annie
Kingsbury Sophronia
King Jas T mrs
King Abby A mrs
King Julia A
Kiman Annie
Kimball Susan L
Knight Jone C mrs
Knight Arvilla mrs
Kinzie Elvenah

L

LaFontaine Louisa mrs
Lancaster Lafayette mrs
Layton Carrie
Lantry Nancy miss
Lawton Emma L miss
Ledden Minerva mrs
Lee Lydia A mrs
Lee J W mrs
Lee Mary mrs
Lewis Della mrs
Lewis Julia A mrs
Lewis Lizzie miss
Lewis Belle miss
Leonard T mrs
Leonard Anna mrs
Leverick Carrie miss
Larned Julia
Llewellyn Caroline miss
Lindsey Ada mrs
Lively Lavinia miss
Langton Christina mrs
Long mrs
Livingston Cornelia mrs
Long Nancy mrs
Low Mack L mrs
Loy John mrs
Lownsbery D L mrs
Loring Fannie miss
Lloyd E C miss
Lundgren Eliza miss
Luce Jermima mrs
Lynch Jeremiah mrs
Lyon Elizabeth mrs

Mc

McAdan Esther miss
McCullf Margaret mrs
McConnell Alice miss
McDonald Johanna mrs
McEntee Mary mrs
McDonnell Agnes mrs
McDonough Bridget mrs
McGiarchline Mary Annie
McIntosh Sarah miss
McMurdy Margaret mrs
McNamara John miss
McGahan Mary
McCullf Bridget mrs
McArdle John mrs
McArthur Maria mrs
McCue Thomas mrs
McDonald Kate L mrs
McDonnell Lizzie miss
McDonough Catherine mrs
McGrath Kate miss
McGilliard Carrie miss
McIlwee Catherine miss
McMahon Thos mrs
McDonnell Jane mrs

M

Martin Mary E mrs
Mattingley Eveline F mrs
Mason Harriet L mrs
Matthews Margret mrs
Martin Amanda mrs
Marid H mrs
Maroney Maggie mrs
Mansfield Wealthy
Mahon Jane
Maloy Mary
Machan Nelly
Mackin E mrs
Mellon S Augustus mrs
Miller Emma J
Mills Phebe mrs
Mead Ann W H mrs
Metcold Julianna C
Marcotant Lizzie
Miles Bridget
Miles Betsey F
Miller Cath W
Mitchiner Mary A
Mischoff Caroline
Montgomery Mary mrs
Monza Clodil
Monell Ann mrs
Morrison A J mrs
Moore Susan mrs
Murdock Sevilla mrs
Muchmore Maria mrs
Murfit Viola mrs
Mulets E mrs
Muir William mrs
Muller Louisa
Murray Michael mrs
Murray John mrs
Murphy Sarah A mrs
Murphy Helen mrs
Murphy Cath
Murphy Ellen
Mayners Caroline

N

Nelson Adac mrs
Newcomb E P miss
Newburn E C mrs
Newcomb Lydia mrs
Newkirk mrs
Newbank Mary mrs 2
Nicholas Sarah A mrs
Nichols Eleanor mrs
Nieman Mary E miss
Nicklin Samuel mrs
Nicholson Ann mrs
Nolan Nellie C mrs

O

Ott Wm C mrs
Oston Sophia C mrs
O'Brien M E miss
O'Byon Catherine mrs
O'Brien mrs
O'Brien Catherine
O'Keefe Catherine miss
O'Harin Mary
O'Hara Della
O'Hagan Julia

P

Page J B mrs
Parker Eliza W mrs
Palmer E mrs
Parke Mary E mrs
Parkhurst Della Fannie 2
Parton Eveline A mrs
Paul Amorette mrs
Putter Oliver mrs
Patrick Lafayette mrs
Payne Martha A mrs
Pierson J C mrs
Peck Nellie mrs
Phillips F M mrs
Perry M E mrs
Pike Lorena mrs
Packard Lydia E mrs 2
Peters Marg't L miss
Phillips S B mrs
Phillips Catherine mrs
Phillips Mary mrs
Penny Belle J miss
Pooley Martha miss
Pomeroy Jennie mrs
Powers Helen M mrs
Powers Helen mrs
Prescott Martha A mrs
Pratt Eliza mrs
Polka mrs
Pringle Wm Spencer mrs
Prickett Elizabeth mrs
Parker Lizzie mrs

Q

Quinlan mrs
Quaid Mary
Quinlan Esther M mrs

R

Riley E M mrs
Rider Ada L miss
Richards Charlotte miss
Richardson Ella miss
Reed Susan F mrs
Reed Mary mrs
Read Martha M miss
Reid John dr mrs
Reed Nellie mrs
Rhodes Frank mrs
Redman Julia miss
Rapp Catherine miss
Roberts Nellie E miss
Rogers Sarah L mrs
Robinson Mary mrs
Robinson Charlotte miss
Rogers T E V mrs
Rogers A mrs
Royce Mamie mrs
Rogers Helen mrs
Rogers Lucinda mrs
Rowe Mattie mrs

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Persons wishing their letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 7 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., and on Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS.

Edw. Mendel's New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.

Compiled from United States and actual surveys, showing all Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Canals, Creeks and Villages in the State, and having the name of each township distinctly engraved thereon. The Map contains on the margin correct Plats of the principal cities, a valuable Geological Diagram of the State, and a very accurate and comprehensive Railway Map of the United States. Also, carefully prepared tables of statistics, inclusive of the new State Census.

The Map will be ornamented with views of prominent public buildings, an elegantly engraved border and a beautiful little picture of the City of Chicago, all engraved expressly for this work.

The Map will be [illegible] feet in size, handsomely Colored in Townships, and mounted with cloth backs, rollers and mouldings in the best and most durable manner.

The publisher and manufacturer of this map has been for the last ten or twelve years engaged in the map publishing and lithographing business at Chicago, and during that time has mapped nearly every county in Illinois, thereby accumulating a very large amount of the most valuable material for the production of a State Map, which together with his extensive facilities for manufacture has enabled him to produce one of the most beautiful, comprehensive and correct maps ever published in the States, AND WE FEEL ASSURED THAT THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS WILL BE MORE WILLING TO PAY FIVE DOLLARS FOR A GOOD AND RELIABLE MAP OF HOME MANUFACTURE THAN A LARGER PRICE FOR an inferior article produced abroad. This map will be sold to subscribers only at the very low price of [illegible] per copy.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED

For every county in the State, to whom will be offered the most liberal terms. Address EDW. MENDEL, 162 Lake street, Chicago.

CAUTION!

The Public are hereby warned that CHAS. R. ARNOLD, of ARNOLD AND ATWOOD, are no longer Agents for my New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois, nor in any way authorized or employed by me. All parties who have been in their employ as Canvassers, Bailees, subscribers to the map, would do well to communicate with me immediately.

EDW. MENDEL,
162 Lake street, Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1863.

To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp:

The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz:

"For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars"—

Having met, and after several days' investigation, believing that a farther and fuller notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock M.

They request all interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the hemp and flax in the different stages of preparation; of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission.

This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made.

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

ARNOLDS'

CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID

—AND—

Machine Copying Ink.

MESSRS. P. & J. ARNOLD,

CHEMISTS, &c.,

135 Aldersgate Street, London,

Deem it their duty to caution the American Public against a spurious Imitation of the Articles—offered for Sale, Purchased, and Sold by parties in the U. S.

Several of these Bottles have been transmitted from New York to Messrs. P. & J. ARNOLD, the LABELS on which Bottles they have submitted to the inspection of Messrs. Whiting & Co., of London, the Printers of the Genuine Labels, who declare, without hesitation, that they are FORGERIES.

With a view to check this disreputable practice, Messrs. P. & J. Arnold have given peremptory orders to their Manufacturers of Bottles to have, in future, every Bottle Stamped and indented with their Names,

"P. & J. ARNOLD, London,"

With a view of protecting themselves, and of securing to the Purchasers and Consumers in America the Genuine Article.

Since the above precaution was adopted by Messrs. Arnold, by having their Names stamped on the Bottles at the time of their Manufacture the following Advertisement appears in the Boston and other papers:

To Junk Dealers and Bottle Collectors in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.—Wanted.—Stone Ink Bottles, Quarts, Pints, and Half Pints, which have held Arnolds' Inks, or Bottles of the same make with any other Label on.

75 Cents per dozen for Quarts.
[illegible] " " Pints.
[illegible] " " Half-Pints.

Will be paid by the Subscriber who will pay freight to New York. "Signed—S. S. SHAFFORD, No. 16 Cedar street, New York."

Messrs. P. & J. ARNOLD leave it with the American Public to draw their own inference from this Advertisement persuaded they will be more cautious in observing they are not imposed on by the substitution of a spurious for a Genuine Article.

The Genuine can be had of W. & C. K. HERRICK, Stationers, 75 John street, our Agents for the U. S.

TRY IT.

SANFORD'S

VEGETABLE

COUGH CANDY.

Has no equal for relief of Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the country.

C. W. SANFORD,

179 Randolph Street, Chicago.

OAK LEATHER.

J. Y. McLaughlin & Co.,

216 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

HARNESS,
BRIDLE,
UPPER,
KIP AND CALF,
WAX SPLITS,
FAIR SKIRTING,
FAIR BRIDLE, } All Oak.

Also, all kinds of PATENT LEATHER, as heretofore always on hand from their factory in Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND

General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to

ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS,
32 Water Street, N. Y. City.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS!

The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling

LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS!

We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

WATES, STONE & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

PLUMBING MATERIALS—

Wholesale and Retail.

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, the best assortment of Plumbing materials, direct from the most celebrated Importers and Manufacturers in the East, which I am offering to the public at reduced prices.

Those parties having work done, will find it to their advantage to call and see my prices, and compare them with what others charge for the same class of Goods.

R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

FIVE EDITIONS SOLD BEFORE PUBLISHED.—Wanted Experienced Agents in every County, and in every Regiment, to sell by subscription "CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION," by REV. ALLEN M. SCOTT, D. D., of MEMPHIS, TENN. Complete in one Octavo Volume of 344 Pages. A humorous outline of the Rebellion, written in the ANCIENT CHRONICLE STYLE. One of the most saleable books ever offered by an agent. IT WILL ALSO SELL FREELY. Just now ready for delivery. Price, bound in the best English muslin, $1.50 per copy. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN AND LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED. SOLD ONLY THROUGH AGENTS. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS,

R. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark Street.

Don't buy till you see his stock.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates.

Money invested as above for residents or non-residents.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle-sts.

GUITAR TEACHER.

Mrs. Nellie W. Sackett,

29 South Sangamon street. Orders left at Warren's Music School, 85 and 87 South Clark street, or at the Music Stores of Root & Cady or H. M. Higgins.

SEWING MACHINES.—Clark's Improved Family Machine. Still, simple, easy to learn and manage and durable. The best in the world for all kinds of work.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. O. Box [illegible]. [illegible] 123 Lake street, Chicago.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1863,

$9,325,119.99.

O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 47 Clark st., Chicago.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS

Will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

$60 A MONTH—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 128 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlet.

P. O. Box [illegible].

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the BEST KNOWN, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Miscellaneous.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, January 10th, 1864, Passenger Trains leave Chicago as follows:

PASSENGER STATION FOOT OF LAKE ST.

6:15 A. M., (Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

5:40 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

9:45 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express.

6:15 A. M., (Sundays Excepted) Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Express.

9:45 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Express.

One Train on Sunday at - - - - 9:45 P. M.

Niles Accommodation on Saturdays only at - - - - - 5:40 P. M.

Ticket Offices in the Tremont House Block and at Depot, Foot of Lake street.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Western Passenger Agent.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM,

Gout and Neuralgia

SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 146 LAKE STREET,

Agents for Chicago.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The subscribers offer for sale on very favorable terms, twelve improved farms, varying in size from 150 to 320 acres, together with timber and unimproved prairie and bottom land, all lying within from one to six miles of the city of Lacon, Marshall County, Ill.

These farms have all been improved the past fifteen years, and are under a high state of cultivation. They have good substantial dwelling houses, (mostly frame) large barns and outbuildings, and are supplied with an abundance of water both for families and stock.

Several of the farms have large orchards, some in full bearing, and others coming rapidly forward.

They are well fenced and contain many miles of Osage Orange Hedge, well cultivated, and of the proper size for a permanent fence.

They are generally provided with an abundance of wood and timber, and some with stone, with veins of coal in the immediate neighborhood.

They are accessible to churches and good schools, and are near the depot of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad and Illinois River, where boats are constantly arriving.

The city of Lacon is a large grain market, and contains Flouring Mills, Distillery and Beef and Pork Packing Establishment, &c.

These farms, or any of them, will be sold on very favorable terms of payment, and offer unusual inducements to persons seeking safe and profitable investments, or to any one wanting an improved farm ready for immediate occupancy, where the country is developing rapidly and property increasing in value.

The above farms are all stocked, and provided with agricultural implements which will be sold with them if desired. For further particulars apply to FISHER & SONS, Lacon, Ill., or FISHER & CHAPIN, Boston, Mass.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—I would call the attention of the public to my new and elegant assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

Daily receiving from the most celebrated manufacturers in the East which I am now offering at such prices as will defy the competition of any other house in the trade. Read my list of prices. Call and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Plain Single Joint Brackets from........$1.00 to $1.25

Plain Double Joint Brackets from........1.15 to 1.50

Store Pendants from........1.15 to 10.00

Two Light Chandeliers from........5.50 to 12.00

Three Light Chandeliers from........7.50 to 15.00

Four Light Chandeliers from........[illegible] to [illegible]

Six Light Chandeliers from........20.00 to 30.00

R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

DEAN & SMEAL,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AND

BOOK BINDERS.

Particular attention paid to binding SHEET MUSIC, Old Books, Magazines, etc., bound to order, in every style. Those who want first class work done may rely upon being suited at our establishment.

148 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Office 232 Lake Street, up stairs.

We are now prepared to fill orders for Coach, Car, Furniture and House Painters. Varnishes made from the best material in market, and unsurpassed for

Brilliancy, Durability and Color.

Our prices are as low as those of any Eastern manufacturer, thereby saving to the consumer the cost of transportation.

☞ Warranted to give satisfaction, or may be returned at our expense. Delivered anywhere in the city free of charge. JOHN CLOUGH, Pres't.

J. B. VAN NESS, Gen'l Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,

GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,
CHICAGO, January 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Owing to the large accumulation of freight at Chicago and on the line of the road intended for Government, this company is compelled to decline all

CAIRO FREIGHTS,

For the present, but that of Government.

ROBT. FORSYTH,
General Freight Agent.

NEW LAW FIRM.—Thomas Hoyne, Benjamin F. Ayer and Oliver H. Horton beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves together for the transaction of a general law business, under the firm name of HOYNE, AYER & HORTON.

Office 29 Lasalle Street,

Opposite the Court House—same offices heretofore occupied by Thomas Hoyne.

THOS. HOYNE,
BENJ. F. AYER,
OLIVER H. HORTON.

Chicago, January 11, 1864.

TEN TONS OF CHOICE NEW York

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

For Sale Cheap at 13 North Canal street. Also Flour and Feed of all kinds. Post Office Drawer [illegible].

O. A. SMITH.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, OTTAWA—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, CHICAGO.—The undersigned will attend the above Courts regularly. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

E. M. WEAD, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Illinois.

ADDISON FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election of the Officers of the Addison Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in Addison, on the second Saturday of January, A. D. 1864, being the ninth day thereof. By order of Directors.

HENRY D. FISCHER, Sec'y.

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 310 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

CHARCOAL DEPOT,

CORNER OF OHIO & LASALLE-STS.

The only business of the kind in Chicago. Orders will be promptly attended to at the Depot, corner of Ohio and Lasalle-sts. GEORGE DREW & CO.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has about [illegible] Sewing Machines, mostly unsold, from a great variety, which he desires to sell with all the tools and machinery for manufacturing the same. Any party desirous of engaging in such a business will find it to their interest to communicate with N. S. GOULD, Agent, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Roback's Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
STOMACH
STOMACH
STOMACH
BITTERS

S..B
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ROBACK'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold everywhere, and used by everybody.

K..O
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AAAAAAAAAAA

Sold at Wholesale by

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, W. H. HARRIS & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOWMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, A. F. CROSKEY, C. W. BECKWITH, P. O'NIEL, E. SCOVILLE. At Retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, S. S. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. M. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent,

Office 24 & 26 Market street, Lind's Block.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY	USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S **INSOLUBLE CEMENT!**
Applicable to the Useful Arts.	Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be **Superior to Any** Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing.	**Hilton's Insoluble Cement** Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and
Its Combination.	under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	**BOOT and SHOE** Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.	**JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
	It is especially adapted to Leather,
Families.	And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
It is a Liquid.	IT IS THE ONLY **LIQUID CEMENT** Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household Use.
Remember.	**REMEMBER.** **Hilton's Insoluble Cement** Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. **Hilton's Insoluble Cement** Is insoluble in water or oil. **Hilton's Insoluble Cement** Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
Finis.	HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Illinois Farm Lands.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE MILLION ACRES OF

Superior Farming Lands,

At from $8 to $12 per acre,

In tracts of forty acres and upwards, for cash or on credit, adjacent to its line of Railroad, which is 704 miles in length, extending from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and Dunleith, in the Northwest, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part of the State.

ILLINOIS.

Extending 380 miles from North to South, Illinois has all the diversity of climate to be found between Massachusetts and Virginia, and varieties of soil adapted to the products of New England and those of the Middle States. The black soil in the central portions of the State is the richest known, and produces the finest corn, wheat, sorghum and hay, which latter crop, during the past year, has been highly remunerative. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses, for pasturage, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The smaller prairies, interspersed with timber, in the more southern portion of the State, produce the best of winter wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp and fruit. The lands still further South are heavily timbered, and here the raising of fruit, tobacco, cotton and the manufacture of lumber yield large returns. The health of Illinois is hardly surpassed by any State in the Union.

The Farms Offered for Sale.

The Illinois Central Railroad Lands are all situated within fifteen miles of its Road, and extend the whole length of the State from North to South. For all purposes of Agriculture they cannot be excelled. The farms are sold in tracts of forty or eighty acres, suited to the settler with small means, or in larger tracts for the capitalist or stock raiser. The low prices at which they are sold offer great inducements for a purchase at this time, and it is not surprising that the sales the past year have been so large, amounting to 263,316 acres for $2,380,387.

Grain and Stock Raising.

In the list of corn and wheat producing States, Illinois stands pre-eminently first. Its advantages for raising cattle and hogs are too well known to require comment here. For sheep raising, the lands in every part of the State are well adapted, and Illinois can now boast of many of the largest flocks in the country. No branch of industry offers greater inducements for investment.

Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.

Hemp and flax can be produced of as good quality as any grown in Europe. Tobacco of the finest quality is raised upon lands purchased of the Company, and it promises to be one of the most important crops of the State. Cotton, too, is raised, to a considerable extent, in the southern portion. The making of sugar from the beet is receiving considerable attention, and experiments upon a large scale have been made during the past season. The cultivation of sorghum is rapidly increasing, and there are numerous indications that ere many years Illinois will produce a large surplus of sugar and molasses for exportation.

Fruit.

The central and southern parts of the State are peculiarly adapted to fruit raising; and peaches, pears and strawberries, together with early vegetables, are sent to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, as well as other markets, and always command a ready sale.

Coal and Minerals.

The immense coal deposits of Illinois are worked at different points near the Railroad, and the great resources of the State in iron, lead, zinc, limestone, potters' clay, etc., etc., as yet barely touched, will eventually be the source of great wealth.

Lumber

Is purchased at a low price in Chicago—lower than in any other great market of the United States—and there are a large number of saw-mills erected near the line of the Railroad in the Southern part of the State, so that there is no difficulty in procuring building materials, and at prices lower than in almost any other part of the country.

To Actual Settlers

The inducements offered are so great that the Company has already sold 1,300,000 acres, and the sales during the past year have been to a larger number of purchasers than ever before. The advantages to a man of small means, settling in Illinois, where his children may grow up with all the benefits of education and the best of public schools, can hardly be over-estimated. No State in the Union is increasing more rapidly in population, which has trebled in ten years along the line of this Railroad.

Prices and Terms of Payment.

The price of lands varies from $8 to $12 and upward per acre, and they are sold on long credit, on short credit, or for cash. A deduction of TEN PER CENT. from the long credit price is made to those who make a payment of one-fourth of the principal down, and the balance in one, two, and three years. A deduction of TWENTY PER CENT. is made to those who purchase for cash. Never before have greater inducements been offered to cash purchasers.

EXAMPLE.

Forty acres at $10 per acre on long credit, interest at six per cent., payable annually in advance; the principal in four, five, six, and seven years.

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash payment..........	$24.00	
Payment in one year..........	24.00	
" two years..........	24.00	
" three "	24.00	
" four "	24.00	$100.00
" five "	18.00	100.00
" six "	12.00	100.00
" seven "	6.00	100.00

Or the same farm, on short credit:

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash payment..........	$10.80	$90.00
Payment in one year..........	16.20	90.00
" two years..........	5.40	90.00
" three "		90.00

The same farm may be purchased for $320 in cash.

Full information on all points, together with maps, showing the exact location of the lands, will be furnished on application in person or by letter to

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

ARCHITECTURE.—J. F. Le Baron, Architect, from Paris, has [illegible] in Chicago [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A Pure and Powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases

OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER & BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System Against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of Either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, Whether Inherent in the System or Produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not genial, wholesome and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be relied on as a safeguard.

In countries infected with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habits, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and FITS OF LANGUOR, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either relieving the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE DECAY, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which medical men can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are ALL abominable. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use, lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors are FLAVORED and FIRED UP with corrosive drugs to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and MURDEROUS to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from these objections, and combining the three virtues of a stomachic, a stimulant, a corrective and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, DESERVEDLY popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, "tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and see
The NERVES, the servants of the brain,
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan—
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN.
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too.
"How," you ask, "can this be done—
This victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air;
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods or marshy ground;
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE.
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influences of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fore-armed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that, as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom,
Heralds of madness or the tomb—
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of relief at least we hail.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEA-SICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of men or women, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners Californis bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mould,
To young, and middle-aged and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the unwary, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
[illegible]
As Health's most potent defender.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

☞ Our carrier on the West Washington street route fell sick on Saturday morning while delivering the papers on his route, and was unable to serve but a portion of his patrons. He desires this explanation to be given them as the reason for the failure to deliver his papers.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—The shipping clerk of the Freedmen's Aid Commission is Mr. J. E. Satterlin; his Postoffice box is No. 5130; it was incorrectly given as 5150 in our recent report.

SNOW ON THE SIDEWALKS.—Several persons who had been notified by the police to clear their sidewalks of snow, and failed to comply, were fined on Saturday last. The ordinance on this subject should be more strictly enforced.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, in the grocery store on the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, occupied by Foster & Bro. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $200, on the building about $50. The stock was fully insured; the origin of the fire is unknown.

ON HIS TRAVELS.—The militia Captain, Burbeck, who so valiantly and patriotically paroled the notorious rebel thief Morgan, has found his way to Chicago, and [illegible] that he now deals in hogs, having been seen several times in the vicinity of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne stock yards in this city.

A COSTLY RUNAWAY.—J. Warren, proprietor of Hack No. 36, left it standing in front of Morgan's blacksmith shop, Saturday afternoon. The horses ran away, and in their course struck the hack against the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, damaging it to the amount of $250. So much for violating the ordinance, by leaving horses unhitched.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—It is with great pleasure the North-Western Sanitary Commission acknowledge the very generous donation of $169 10 from the Ladies Loyal League of Viola, Ills., the results of a Festival given by them on Christmas day—also $100 from the Good Templars, $12.42 from the Sanitary Commission of Prairie City, Ill., and $30 from the Cordova Soldier's Aid Society, Jan. 16th.

WARNER'S HALL THIS EVENING—ADDRESS.—Mr. C. Haggin, recently from the South, will address the citizens of Chicago and members of the Union League, at Warner's Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Haggin having been persecuted for three years, and shot four times by the rebels, will give an interesting statement of facts from the time he was driven from his home—his escape from the rebels at sundry times and places, also an account of the massacre of Union men at Gainesville, Texas. Ladies are respectfully invited.

ESCAPED REBELS CAPTURED.—Information was brought to the armory yesterday morning, that two rebel prisoners, formerly belonging to John Morgan's guerilla band, escaped from the depot, while waiting for the train to convey them to Rock Island. Two police officers, obtaining a hack, started in pursuit, and after a drive of five miles, succeeded in capturing the "graybacks" at C. m. Wager's, on the Southwestern Plank Road. They were brought into the city and delivered over to the authorities at Camp Douglas.

CHANGE IN TRAIN TIME.—The night express passenger trains on the Chicago & Alton Railroad will be resumed this (Sunday) evening.

On and after to-day (Monday), till further notice, trains on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad leaving Chicago at 6 o'clock p. m., and Milwaukee at 12 o'clock midnight, will be withdrawn.

The running of the 11:30 p. m. train on the C., B. & Q. R. R., which has been suspended since the storm of December 31st, will be resumed this (Sunday) evening. Trains are now running on the H. & St. Jo. R. R.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Speer, a returned missionary from China, and a clergyman well know to many of our citizens, is now on a brief visit to Chicago. At the invitation of some of our influential citizens he has consented to deliver two lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, at the North Presbyterian Church, on Indiana avenue. The subject of the first lecture will be the customs, arts, and literature of the Chinese; and of the second, their superstitions, idolatry and emigration. Mr. Speer is, or was, the editor of the *Oriental* newspaper. These lectures promise to be exceedingly interesting and we have no doubt they will be extensively patronized.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Yesterday afternoon a soldier was found in an insensible condition in a low doggery on South Clark street, kept by one Emma Wood, a woman of the town. One of the inmates of the house informed the officers that the man had been drugged and robbed of nearly $300. On the strength of this information the woman and all the inmates were arrested, and the money was found on the person of the proprietress, who will appear before his Honor at the Police Court to answer. The soldier was found to be in a dangerous condition, consequent upon the baneful influence of the drug, and a physician had to be called to minister unto him.

THE JEFF DAVIS ORGAN SUED FOR SLANDER.—On Saturday morning the "smut machine" on Randolph street, published a wanton and malicious attack on the wife of Police officer Kelly, No. 4. Deeply smarting under the effect of the "Copperhead bite," he has since sued the proprietors of that paper for $10,000 damages, as a compensation for the lying *story*. The necessary documents were served yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that it will be looked upon as a *good sell*, especially as the joke will prove expensive to the proprietors.

McVicker announced in his *Programme*, of Saturday, that he will publish, in a few days, a complete list of the aliens employed in the *Times*.

A SUITOR SUED.—On Dearborn street, not a hundred miles from "Ye Old Book Store," may be found a man who rejoices in the ability to cure diseases of the scalp, skin and hair. His terms are understood to be, "no cure, no pay," and on these terms two ladies applied to him a few weeks ago to cure them of baldness. He blandly informed them that his usual charge was fifty dollars, but he would take ten dollars each from them and wait eight months for the money, unless a cure were perfected sooner. Yesterday the scalp doctor brought suit against them before Justice De Wolf to recover money for medicines furnished. The defendants pleaded the general issue—no cure. The charge was dismissed, and then came the question as to whether he had taken out a United States license to practice as a physician. It was ascertained that he had not, and found himself impeached where but a short time before he had been the impeacher.

RECRUITING.—We learn that recruiting was brisk yesterday. The number sworn in was forty, but because of the change of quarters of the mustering officer, and the confusion incident thereto, we were unable to give the manner of their distribution. It should be distinctly understood that the 12th cavalry is full and that no more recruits are needed for that organization.

Capt. Pomeroy's office will remove to No. 10, McCormick's building, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Tuesday next.

The City Armory will still be used as the General Recruiting Depot for Chicago and vicinity. Recruits will be there received, mustered in, paid, clothed, subsisted and thence forwarded as nearly as possible every day, to the General Depot for the State at Springfield, Ills., where government bounties will be paid and the men sent to their respective regiments and companies.

Capt. Young, of the Invalid Corps, with an efficient guard, will continue in charge of the City Armory, and the recruiting business for Chicago and vicinity will be conducted as heretofore, under the supervision of Capt. Pomeroy.

THE ICE NUISANCE.—There is a time, and a place when everything comes in season, and ice is one of those commodities which is welcome both in winter and summer. In the latter season we love to use it in a cooling sense; in the former season we like it in skating parks, and even in the streets, provided it be not in too great masses. Aye! there's the rub! A passenger on one of the State street cars on Saturday complained that the car was stopped at least five times, while the driver and conductor united their strength to remove a lump of ice two feet square or less, which had been dropped by the careless drivers of ice wagons. On Michigan avenue they are strewn much more thickly. Ice is being cut from the basin, and the blocks are piled upon, dragged along and dropped on the road in a manner most annoying to those who reside or travel on the avenue. Several horses have taken fright and two or three vehicles have been smashed by collision with these icy masses. If the ice men will not abate the nuisance the public must protect itself and enforce the legal penalties for obstructing the highways.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—The scarcity of tenements in Chicago and the consequent high rents demanded by house owners bears particularly hard upon the poor. The Relief Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is daily beset with applications from those whom landlords have threatened to throw out of their houses for non-payment of rents, asking if some action cannot be had to avert the threatened calamity. There is no law whereby hard-hearted landlords can be prevented from enforcing these demands, but there is abundant opportunity for the benevolently disposed to aid the poor in retaining their houses. The Committee ask those who have houses to rent to place them at the disposal of the Association. They are prepared to pay a reasonable rent for all suitable buildings that may be offered. Application should be made at the rooms in the basement of 91 Washington street. And let those who have the ability to aid do so speedily; immediate action is needed.

CONVENTION OF JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.—Delegates from most of the Cooper shops in the city met on Saturday evening, at the Hall of the German Theatre, to take into consideration the wants of journeymen coopers in relation to hours of labor, prices of labor, etc. The evening was consumed in passing amendments to the constitution adopted at a previous meeting, and of no general public interest, and in receiving additional signatures to the constitution. Of the latter there were near three hundred. The journeymen coopers appear to be united in their demands, and there is every prospect that their wishes will be fully met by employers. We are not familiar enough with the prices paid for this description of work to express an opinion as to the sufficiency [illegible] but we would be willing to [illegible]. The [illegible] between the price of [illegible] and [illegible]. There [illegible] the latter question: The wages of labor, the [illegible], and the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The second is about on an equilibrium with the third, and the first should be.

FACSIMILE OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

FOR THE Soldiers' Home.

Let Loyal Hearts and Willing Hands, Cherish, Comfort and Care for my WOUNDED HEROES.

We have before us a copy of the genuine fac-simile of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, gotten up in the highest style of the Lithographic Art, beautifully tinted, and containing not only the Proclamation, but also the letter of President Lincoln, dated Oct. 26, 1863,—perfect fac-similes of each—so near alike that the two copies can only be designated by the paper upon which they are transcribed. As is generally known, the original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, through the generosity of our fellow-citizen, Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., is the property of the disabled Soldiers of the Union Army, to be held in trust for their benefit by the Soldiers' Home of Chicago. This document, destined to live on the page of history when generations yet unborn have passed away, and to be referred to by the historian as the great instrument by which that foul blot on our national escutcheon, human slavery, was obliterated, is regarded by us as of immense present and prospective value. In order that the disabled soldiers may more fully realize that value, the donor of the original document has engraved and copyrighted a perfect fac simile of the manuscript, and also of the President's Autograph Letter, the whole forming a large and beautiful engraving, ornamented with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Thus for the petty sum of Two Dollars ($2), every loyal citizen can procure this document of enduring fame—an exact copy of the original, which cost $3,000, and at the same time aid in the erection and maintenance of a permanent Home for disabled Soldiers. The fund thus produced will, we trust, prove sufficient to carry out the design to the extent required.

The public will take notice that this is the only fac-simile of the original manuscript of the Emancipation Proclamation—the only one that bears any semblance to the original—the only one in which the Soldiers' Home is in any manner interested. Let every purchaser see that the copy offered him by an agent is genuine—that it is certified to by the President of the Soldiers' Home; that it contains the Soldiers' Home device and motto, as given at the heading of this article, and is duly stamped with the Proclamation Seal.

Every county in the Northwest will have an agent, who will supply subscribers. Proposals for agencies from experienced canvassers in counties where agents have not yet been appointed, may be addressed to the President of the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill.

We have been thus particular in describing this remarkable document, because it has been issued in various shapes and styles by other parties on private speculation, and many of our citizens have been imposed upon by agents who purchased because they were assured they were buying the genuine Fac Simile Proclamation, and were contributing to the Soldiers' Home.

As the Home entertains soldiers from all the loyal States, the people of the whole North are interested in the Institution. Our exchanges in different parts of the country could materially advance the interests of the Soldiers' Home, and protect their subscribers from imposition and disappointment, by publishing this article or something similar.

THE HAY TRADE.

Enormous Rise in Prices—Speculation—Cheating in Weight.

The proximity of Chicago to an extensive prairie country, well watered and favorable to the growth of grasses, has induced the farmers settling in this vicinity to enter largely into the growth and culture of hay. They have been led to pursue this course all the more readily, because, in addition to an excellent market, a portion of their lands are, as a general thing, too cold and wet for the profitable culture of the cereals. Hay is brought from all directions, in some cases a distance of thirty miles, by teams, and probably sixty per cent. of it is from native or slough grass. Of this variety, the quality is much better this season than heretofore.

Early in the season, a medium quality of hay was sold at from $7.00 to $7.50, but before the close of the season it advanced to $9.00 per ton, and all qualities have been steadily advancing in price to the present time. On Saturday last there was an unusual quantity in market, and sales were made at all prices, from $12.00 to $18.00 per ton. We have heard no good reasons advanced why hay should maintain the present high price—no cause for an advance of nearly three hundred per cent. from the rates of last year. Mr. W. R. Green, the City Weighmaster, states that there is no real scarcity of hay; that he has weighed more this season, thus far, than on any previous season during a corresponding period; and that hay has not yet been hauled as great a distance from the interior as last season.

There has been less hay shipped South this season than last—lumbermen have not drawn so largely upon this market as heretofore, and the crop of slough-grass hay is better this season than usual, and the quantity is believed to be fully as large.

The amount of hay weighed and sold from this hay stand during the past season was about 12,000 loads, estimated at 15,000 tons.

The only regular Hay Market in the city is on West Randolph street, between the West market and Halsted street. There is a city ordinance in force providing that

"All loads of hay which may be offered for sale at the West Market hay stand shall be weighed by the city weigher at said stand, and any person selling, or offering for sale at said stand, any load of hay not being so weighed at said stand, shall be liable to all penalties of the ordinance."

Before the passage of this ordinance, there was no restraint placed upon hay dealers, and there are very few articles in which there was more trickery and swindling than in hay. The market is supplied by farmers who cut the hay from their own farms or from adjoining uncultivated land. When the market is dull, owing to an extra supply, they are compelled to sell at a lower figure—the price being regulated from day to day by the demand and the quantity in market.

There is a class of persons who are known as hay-sharks, jaggers, or hay peddler's, who take advantage of the market by buying when the market is overstocked, and selling when the roads are such as to prevent farmers coming into the city with teams.

The public are mainly indebted to these hay-jaggers for the high prices of hay. They reside in or near the outskirts of the city, buy the hay when it reaches a reasonable figure, take it only at certified weight, then stack it up, re-load, laying it on peculiarly constructed wagons, and sell it at a high price—not by weight, but at so much per load. In this way any one who is not a good judge is deceived, and instances are related where poor women whose main support is from the sale of milk, have been charged at the rate of $40 per ton by these sharks, whereas if they had known and enforced the law and purchased by weight they would have bought the load for $6 for which they paid $10 to $12—so deceptive are the loads—so ingeniously planned the cheat.

This is an abuse that should be corrected at once. Every purchaser has a right to know the weight of the hay he buys, and every dealer—whether farmer or "shark"—can show the certificate of weight from the city Weighmaster. When the weight of the wagon is not known, and the purchaser of the hay is dissatisfied with the estimated weight given by the owner, the purchaser can accompany the team to the Hay Stand, and see the wagon weighed, and deduct that from the gross weight, before paying, or the weight of the wagon or sled can be ascertained at any other scales in the city more convenient. Some of the dealers are very forgetful as to the correct weight of their wagons or sleds, if remembering at all—stating the weight to be from 100 to 150 pounds less than it really is. But Mr. Green's memory is not so treacherous, and when he is not certain as to the weight, he compels them to have it re-weighed, for which no charge is made. This is necessary during changeable weather, as the recorded weights of the same wagons and sleds under different circumstances, show that heavy farm sleds will vary in weight from 100 to 150 pounds, and wagons as much as 200 pounds within two or three days, owing to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere, and the accumulation of mud upon the wheels or runners.

There are certain of the hay dealers that require constant watching—who would weigh themselves and their horses—who would add heavy poles to their loads and haul them to and fro, to add to their load of hay. But Mr. Green is equal to them, and if purchasers will but refuse to purchase until they see the certificate of weight, they will get their hay at the current market price.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Regular Meeting of the Society.

The Ladies' Relief Society held the regular weekly meeting Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hoge being absent, on motion, Mrs. Livermore was called to the chair. Mrs. Lamb, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The ladies who are canvassing the city, to relieve suffering families and to receive contributions, reported as follows: Mrs. Robinson had visited fifteen families; found considerable destitution, and relieved them. Mrs. Bristol had visited fifteen families in the extreme northern portion of the city; found thirty-one barefooted children, most of them with their feet more or less frozen, and the families generally very poor and destitute; she relieved their wants, but they will need farther aid. Several of the ladies narrated cases of destitution and suffering which one could hardly believe to exist in this land of plenty—in this great Christian community. So far as possible, their wants were relieved. Cases were reported where the mothers are drunken vagabonds, neglecting their children, and spending for whisky whatever is contributed in money, food or clothing, and who spend their time in drunken broils. In such cases the children should be taken from their parents to the Home of the Friendless, and the mothers sent to the County House or Bridewell. As an illustration of this point, Mrs. Bristol a few days ago, with others, contributed to purchase a coffin for a miserable wretch of a mother, whose child had died. She actually sold the coffin for money, to buy whisky, and buried the child in an old box! What will not intemperance induce its victims to do?

The ladies report calls for more bedding from every quarter. [illegible] are everywhere needed. [illegible] from the homes of the citizens, as those who have to spare have sent them to the army hospitals, the soldiers' Home, and the poor of the city; hence new ones must be made to supply them. Eight of the ladies present volunteered to contribute one quilt or blanket each, from their own homes. [illegible] Society [illegible] requested a committee to procure any [illegible]. Families who can spare any covering for beds, or merchants who will contribute either calico, batting or [illegible] for making comfortables, will please send their contributions to the Depository, No. 77½ State street. Sewing societies or ladies who can assist in making comforts are requested to leave their names at the Depository.

Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Shepherd were appointed a committee to procure places for respectable destitute women and children.

Mrs. Edgerton, who has charge of the Depository, reported that she received out 71 applications for assistance during the past week, showing that the lady visitors are reducing the number rapidly. She distributed during the week 12 tons of coal; $46.20 worth of provisions, and 27 packages of clothing. She received during the week $5—contributed.

Contributions.—The following amounts were collected by the ladies named:—Mrs. Sexton $60 from E. V. Robbins, also some flour, &c; Mrs. L. Griffith $3.50; Mrs. Allen $14; Mrs. Russell $7; Miss Cobb $7.00; Mrs. Bailey $10.10; Mrs. Moulton $12.25; Mrs. Markoe $20 and a quantity of provisions; Mrs. Hamilton $2.50; Mrs. Gilmore $11.

Church Collections.—Mrs. Henry Sayers reported the following which she had received from the societies named—the result of collections taken up by the pastors: First Baptist (Dr. Everts) Church, $67.51 (of which 25 cents was in silver!) First Presbyterian Church, (D. Humphrey) $92.5; Trinity Church, $120.25; Plymouth Church, $45.75; Christ Church, (Rev. Mr. Cheney) $5.00; Olivet Presbyterian Church, $22.10. The First Unitarian Church, $34.5—$5 having been expended for a poor family by the Church Treasurer—making the collection $400.22. The total amount of cash received from the lady canvassers and the Churches, was $482.46.

The following named ladies were appointed to receive the sums collected at the different Churches, when it may suit the pastors to take up collections: South Division, Mrs. Sayers and Mrs. Loomis; West Division, Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Kenyon; North Division, Mrs. Tinkham and Mrs. Shepherd.

The State street Railway Company contributed $5 worth of tickets, and the Omnibus Company what tickets are needed, for use by the ladies visiting soldiers' families.

The ladies who formed and are conducting this new Society deserve great praise for their perseverance, and self-sacrificing benevolence, and they have already the satisfaction of knowing that scores of families—mothers and their helpless little ones—have been relieved from suffering—that food, clothing and fuel have been supplied, where, in some cases the poor families must have died from freezing and hunger! The society deserves the encouragement of every loyal citizen of Chicago—and no man or woman who has one grain of humanity will refuse to contribute something for the relief of Soldier's families.

Mr. Antrobus' Portrait of Major Gen. Grant.

Mr. Antrobus has just completed a picture of Major General Grant, which will give him henceforth a place in the front rank of American portrait painters. Those who remember his old styles, and how he relied for his shadows upon a dark undertone of pigment which was painted upon the canvas before any other color was introduced, there can have no possible conception of the vast gulf which separates this fine portrait of our great American General from all the other performances of this artist.

We say this without intending to detract from the well-known and widely appreciated merit of the anterior portraits which have emanated from Mr. Antrobus' pencil. We design only to mark an epoch in his progress as a portrait painter: for if his other pictures have been good—as they confessedly were—this is his master work—conceived in a spirit altogether different from anything which he has yet produced, and executed in a style, of which he had given us, up to this picture, not so much as a hint.

We have on more than one occasion, spoken in very high terms of the paintings—both portraits and landscapes—which have come from Mr. Antrobus' studio. Exceptions have been taken to them, here and there, and suggestions made, in a kind and genial spirit, such as no artist could quarrel with, and for which—as we hope and believe—any artist would be thankful. But what we then said, was of works in *progress*; works which gave evidence of genuine ability, but which had not, as yet, reached the high point of mastership, although tending thitherwards with an unmistakable gravitation.

The portrait of Major General Grant so far distances all that have gone before it, from the same pencil, as to make comparisons with them impossible. It is a leap from darkness to light. Here, in this portraiture, the artist has put forth all his power—which, as if by magic, has been suddenly matured. No one can look upon the embodiment of our great General as it lives and breathes, upon this canvas, without feeling the presence of the man. It is magnetic and alive.

The portrait is full life size, and the General is dressed in regimentals which sufficiently pronounce his rank, although they are of the simplest and plainest materials. It is characteristic of this man of action—this brave winner of battles—to be careless about the insignia of his rank. He leaves those outside shows for the pretenders to display—for the talkers, and dreamers, and trench diggers, who need such badges to distinguish them from the common soldier. He is well enough known and honored, in his plain attire; and his record is written on well nigh a score of terrible battle fields, and in as many brilliant victories.

All who love their country, and the gallant leader of its armies, must be glad of a chance to behold as it were, face to face the most successful of our Generals. And here, in this portrait, the opportunity is afforded them. Those of the General's friends who reside in this city, bear glad testimony to its faithfulness as a portrait. It is the man himself—a full and complete embodiment of all his mental and physical qualities. One feels this the moment his eye come into contact with it. There he stands at full length, as we said, a field glass in his left hand, which is ungloved, and his gloved right hand resting upon the dumb end of an upturned cannon, close to which is a broken caisson wheel, with the red, white, and blue ensign wrapped around it. On the right of the picture is an orderly, who has the Generals' white horse, old "Jack," in charge. In the background we have a view of Lookout Mountain to the right, and Missionary Ridge to the left. The intervening country is also a copy of the locality, wild, rocky, and savage.

These, however, are mere accessories, and are kept down to give a more startling effect to the portrait. Clean cut from the canvas it comes, like a living presence. The General is on the look-out; his head slightly thrown back, and his eyes penetrating into some movement of the distant enemy. It is a noble, Roman head—full of power. The face open and fearless, intensely earnest, with a slight expression, as of painful anxiety in the region of the brows and forehead, luminous eyes, of a bluish grey color, which are lighted up with intelligence and martial fire.

One feature in the picture is very remarkable, and striking. It is full of movement, as if it were a scene in some actual drama of life on the battle field. It is no mere portrait of a great man, it is a great historical painting, and represents the times as well as the person who is one of the most prominent in them.

General Grant is of a fair complexion, eyes of a greyish blue, as we said, expressive and fine, and here painted with colors as luminous as light itself. The nose is grand and masterful—just such an one as Lavater said "was worth a kingdom" to the possessor. The whole face indeed beams with light. The beard and moustache are a dark auburn—the mouth firm, and the chin solid and compact, like a base of adamant—balancing and supporting the head with a superb grace. A man to be feared, and to be passionately loved by his soldiers, and by all.

We cannot conclude this imperfect sketch without congratulating ourselves that this work of art has been executed in Chicago; and we trust that all who love art, and are interested in the aesthetic culture of the city, will go to see it whilst they have the opportunity, during its brief exhibition for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Home," at Reed's Temple of Music, at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Irish and German Enlistments.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—In your issue of to-day you say in an item in your locals that "it would be well for other nationalities to imitate the patriotism of the Germans," in getting up a war fund of their own, to encourage enlistments. Now, sir, would it not be more patriotic for the Germans to imitate the Irish, in enlisting without the patriotic fund? You will not deny but the German population of Chicago is twice that of the Irish, and you will not deny that the Irish have volunteered more than the Germans, since the last call of the President, in this city, as witness the Provost Marshal's report up to the 15th inst., viz:

United States	216	England	27
Germany	1 8	Scotland	7
Canada	71	Colored	121
Ireland	138		

You will see that the colored men have beat your "patriotic Germans" by thirteen men. Will you insert the above for the benefit of your Irish readers? Perhaps the reason the Irish enlist more freely than the Germans is that the former are Democrats and the latter Republicans.

AN IRISH SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent is greatly mistaken in saying that the German population of Chicago is twice as large as the Irish. The latter is the largest. There are several thousand more Irish in this city than Germans. Nor do we know that the table of nationalities in our correspondent's letter is accurate; we are preparing a later and more complete one, and will know just how many men each class has furnished. But assuming the above figures to be correct, it gives us great pleasure to see that the Irish are being emancipated from the disloyal influences that have heretofore kept them from contributing their proper quota to the National defence. Better late than never. We have no fears of the Germans holding back, or failing to perform their duty; they have been among the foremost in fighting for Liberty and Union since this war began, and we will not ask the Irish to put more men in the field to a given population than the Germans. If they do as well, the country will not fail to recognize their services and award them the credit they deserve. In regard to the last sentence of our correspondent, we have only this to remark, that Democrats have, and should feel, as deep an interest in the preservation of the Union as Republicans, and should make as many sacrifices and contribute as many men for its salvation as the latter, no matter what Copperhead demagogues may tell them to the contrary.

PETITION FOR AN EATING HOUSE AT MENDOTA.—The train which arrived here on Saturday evening from Mendota, per the C., B. & Q. Railroad, brought in a number of indignant passengers and the following protest against the accommodations provided to travelers at that station. A meeting was held in the cars on leaving Mendota, and it was unanimously resolved to petition the Illinois Central R. R. Company for a better state of things in the future. One hundred and fifty-four names were appended to the petition which is as follows:

W. R. ARTHUR, Esq., Superintendent,

Dear Sir:—Believing you, as well as the rest of mankind, know how to appreciate a good square meal, in which hot tea and coffee are included, and as such is essential to the comfort of those traveling, especially in cold weather, we take the liberty to inform you that such cannot be had at the station at Mendota, the junction of the Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads. The meals, as has been the experience of most of us, are poor apologies, and it is not the experience of us alone. The reputation of this house is as broad as our country, and it is, that the provisions are of a poor quality, badly cooked, and not on the table in sufficient quantities to satisfy the cravings of an ordinary hungry man. To-day those most common of all luxuries that are worth most to revive a poor mortal, tea and coffee, are wanting. This is a common occurrence, and we, the patrons of the road, and hitherto silent sufferers, do appeal to you in the name of God and humanity, to remove the present occupant, or see that our wants are better provided for in this particular. Humbly begging you will hear and answer, we are

Yours, respectfully,

WASHINGTON, LONDON AND ROME.

Grace Greenwood at Bryan Hall.

Second Lecture for the Benefit of the Old Ladies' Home—Sketches of Character—Suggestive Comparisons.

The second and last lecture of Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott), in Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home, was delivered on Saturday evening, to a large and appreciative audience; the hall was well filled. The subject of the lecture was "Washington, London, and Rome;" it was handled in the peculiarly felicitous style of the gifted authoress. The lecturess said:

It was during the session of Congress in 1850, that she first visited Washington—before the Capitol had taken to itself the wings which have since flown away with so many millions of our national treasure,—and looked down from the gallery of the Senate on a body which will never meet again in this world—a body illustrated with the superb head of Webster, the Roman face of Calhoun, and the aristocratic ugliness of Clay. Mr. Fillmore presided in the Senate, and shed over the chamber the same constant, unchanging smile. I wondered if he carried that smile into the sanctuary of private life, and the domestic relations. He was a handsome man, but he signed the Fugitive Slave bill, still wearing the same imperturbable smile, while we have now a very plain man in his place, who issued the Emancipation Proclamation, with his large homely mouth firmly set, in favor of the cause of freedom.

In the house there was Stephens of Georgia, with his face lividly pale and strangely child-like, and his voice like a two-edged sword, and Humphrey Marshall, with an extraordinary unmilitary figure, yet it is not surprising that the Confederacy have made a General of him. He would be hard to surround. Never, surely, since the days of Falstaff, has such a hero appeared on any military stage.

Political strife ran high during that session, and I witnessed many sharp debates, but I was surprised to witness the courtesy and urbanity displayed by the parliamentary antagonists towards each other, when they were off the political rampage. I have seen Mr. Seward and Benton taking snuff out of the same box.

The lecturer then spoke of her social relations with Southern politicians and those whose feelings and predilections were on the pro-slavery side of the questions that were thus agitating the nation. When she met them in the social circle, it was mutually understood that there was to be a truce between them on those subjects concerning which there must necessarily be an irreconcilable disagreement. The gulf which separated them could never be removed, though it might be crossed on a conventional pontoon. Mr. Foote she characterised as an extremely fiery and impetuous debater, though excessively disconnected and illogical. He never met her without making it a point to plunge at once into a debate on the subject of slavery. At one time he spoke in strong terms of what he declared to be the abject condition of the poor blacks at the North. He characterised them as unfortunate, wretched and miserable in the extreme. Slavery, he urged, was a blessing to the negro in the discipline it enforced upon him during his youth, and the care it provided for him in his old age. Then he proceeded to dilate upon the value and virtues of a favorite slave of his named Charles. Charles, he believed, would sacrifice his life for him; indeed, he had, at one time, saved his master's life at the risk of his own. He intended to give him his freedom. "What," said the lecturer, "Mr. Foote, would you be so ungrateful as to degrade this old and faithful friend to the miserable condition of a free negro?" Mr. Foote smiled and remarked: "You have me, there, Madam."

A remark of Mr. Foote made to the lecturer, in her opinion, furnished a striking refutation of the assertions of those who maintain that the enmity between the two sections of country produced by this war must necessarily be perpetual and irreconcilable. Speaking of S. S. Prentiss, he paid a glowing tribute to his memory. "Madam," said he, "S. S. Prentiss was the grandest man I ever knew. I fought a duel with him once; I carry the ball in my leg now."

She thought that when the conflict between the North and South was fairly decided, the latter would not respect the former the less for the reason that he might carry the traces of the conflict about his person. The lecturer described the impression which the first sight of Fremont made on her, and referred in the eulogy which she pronounced on him to the fact that the policy now pursued in the war is the one which he originally initiated.

Speaking of Mr. Clay, she said that the charms of voice and the manner so generally ascribed to him are probably in danger of being exaggerated by tradition. The courtesy and fascination of his manner towards ladies had often been dwelt upon; but certainly his manner towards them were not of the highest kind. He endeavored to please them by flattering compliments, but did not exhibit respect for their intellects.

The true way for a woman to enjoy the conversation of Mr. Clay was to hear him when he was conversing with a man of endowments approaching to his own, whom he was anxious to convince, or was desirous of pleasing. The powers which he then displayed were almost beyond the reach of any other person. The lecturer was also with Miss Bremer in Washington during the winter of 1850. The great social difficulty of this lady was the slavery question. In Massachusetts, the abolitionists had made her a convert to their opinions; when in the South, the politeness and hospitality of the chivalry, and [illegible] to conciliate her good opinion, had an [illegible] effect upon her mind; but in Washington she found the two parties in conflict, and the conflict embarrassed and distressed her. The effect upon her was so great that it sometimes made her cross.

The lecturer was in the Senate on the morning when Mr. Webster arose in his place and announced the dangerous illness of the President, General Taylor. She thought she had never heard him so impressive as he was on that occasion. The anti-slavery politicians felt a peculiar anxiety at this announcement, for they thought they had detected in him a spirit of determined opposition to the compromise measures.

She then proceeded to describe the impression made on her mind by the grand simplicity of the ceremonies which followed the death of the President and accompanied the transfer of power from him to his constitutional successor. To Miss Bremer these ceremonies appeared bald and unimpressive. "Oh," said she, "you should see a coronation in Sweden."

She heard Mr. Webster in his great speech of that session on the compromise measures and the fugitive slave law. The Senate chamber was crowded to suffocation, and the eagerness with which the multitude hung upon his lips may have reminded him of the old times when he supported the cause of the North against the South, in his immortal reply to Hayne. But there was none of the spirit of that great occasion in his effort of 1850. The solemn gravity of manner, the grand intonations of voice were indeed present; his deep-toned voice rang through the Senate chamber like solemn thunder, but the power and weight of matter and thought were wanting. Could the orator have seen at that time the fate that was to befall his own son, could he have known that the child of his affections would fall a victim to the power he was then endeavoring to propitiate, would he have closed his speech as he did? The lecturer said that the great speech of Mr. Clay following that of Mr. Webster in the same discussion, was "like a trumpet charge after a dead march." His eyes flashed; his voice forced itself out in music, and he carried his audience more by his will than his reason. The closing portion of his speech consisted of a scathing rebuke to that Southern ultraism which has since developed itself in the great rebellion.

The unanimity of the session was broken somewhat by the excitement which arose over the attempted enforcement of the fugitive slave law in Boston, showing that the compromise measures were not working very well, and calculated to suggest to their author that in scattering a bill he had contributed to the development of a cancer. She then spoke of the session of 1851, which she said was chiefly remarkable for the visit of Kossuth, and the debate on intervention to which that visit led. She expressed her unbounded confidence in the honesty and patriotic purposes of Louis Kossuth. It was to be the apostle and champion of freedom that he was gifted with that fiery eloquence that gave the soul to every language he spoke. Let us never be ashamed, she said, of our enthusiasm for Kossuth. Let us rather be ashamed that it brought forth so little fruit for him or for us.

The summer of 1852, was also signalized by Mr. Sumner's first appearance in the senate. He was well received, at first, by the Southern members, who respected his talents and acquirements and position at home and abroad. The lecturer had often seen him in amicable tete-a-tete with Judge Butler, or airing his French in conversation with Senator Soule, the strictly English style of his dress being in strong contrast with the strictly French attire of the Senator from Louisiana. During this session she could observe a remarkably bitter feeling in Southern members of Congress towards the members from the North. A fine ear could even then have detected the first secret seething and bubbling of that infernal cauldron which is now boiling with such terrible agitation.

She was not disposed to agree with those who predicate a superiority in manners and breeding in the Southerner over the Northerner—who say that the Southerners are the born chivalry and gentlemen of the country.

Mr. Clay was perhaps regarded as the finest specimen of a Southern gentleman in Washington, during her stay. But his manners, bearing and breeding were certainly not superior to those of Mr. Webster. She proceeded to mention some of the leaders of society in Washington from the North and the South, in opposition to each other, and expressed the opinion that in no respect was any superiority to be awarded to the South. She alluded in eloquent terms to Miss Charlotte Cushman, who was also in Washington during the season of 1852; and pathetically, in view of the terrible fate which has since befallen her, to Lola Montez, whom she likewise saw there at that time.

The review of matters and persons in Washington was the most interesting part of the lecture to an American audience. The descriptions of London and Roman individualities and idiosyncracies were given with more conciseness and brevity, and abounded with references not familiar to the ordinary listener. But they were very interesting; her word pictures were always vivid, and every part of the lecture flashed with wit. She was repeatedly applauded during the progress of the lecture, which was generally conceded to be much the best of the two, and held the audience in breathless attention till its close.

THE 44TH ILL. VETERANS RETURNING.—As previously announced, this regiment, formerly known as the "Northwestern Rifles," has re-enlisted in the veteran corps, and we now learn from official sources that it was furloughed on the 10th inst., and is to return home to recruit.

The 44th has been doing noble service for nearly three years, and although its praise has not been heralded by army correspondents, its heroes have made an *official* record of which our State may well be proud.

This has sometimes been classed among the German regiments, without just reason, however, for although many excellent German soldiers may be found among its members, the majority are of American nativity. Recruits are wanted to fill up its attenuated ranks, and those who may wish to place their names upon an imperishable "Roll of Honor," are referred to Captain Freysleben's advertisement in another column.

THE 65TH ILLINOIS.—This gallant regiment, Lieut. Col. Morrill, has been authorized to recruit its shattered ranks to the maximum standard, and will return home shortly on furlough. The regiment was organized in 1861 and has borne the brunt of the whole war. It is now at Pulaski, acting as Headquarters Guard to General Dodge. The regiment has re-enlisted for the war and will probably take up quarters at Joliet. Meanwhile, Capt. M. W. Manning of Co. E, has arrived and will take up his quarters at Springfield. Two full companies are wanted for this regiment, and the Captain makes the offer that any one who can bring in forty men will be appointed Captain, and that the recruiters of squads of thirty and twenty men may take the positions of First and Second Lieutenants respectively. Fall in boys; you cannot be in better company, nor in better service.

DARLING.—A welcome accession to the artist power of this city has recently been made in the person of Mr. Darling, a gentleman who brings flattering testimonials of ability from Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, and other cities, besides bringing with him the ability itself. Though here but a short time, he has already painted several pictures, all of which are marked by accuracy of outline, delicacy of tone and lively expression. We saw at his rooms yesterday (in the Marine Bank building) a splendidly executed portrait of Hon. J. B. Bradwell, the well-known Judge of our County Court, a picture which is almost a speaking likeness. To say that it is perfect may be too much, but it certainly is a much nearer approach to perfection than is usually the work of the easel; we congratulate the Judge upon having secured that for which thousands have sat, waited, wished and paid in vain—a true reproduction of himself on canvas. Among other choice works, there is one which is especially pleasing—a view of the entrance to Lake George, the work of Mrs. Darling's pencil. Mr. D. is at present engaged in painting several portraits of deceased persons from photographed pictures.

THE FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN.

Supper at Bryan Hall.

This noble body of stalwart brave men arrived in this city by the Illinois Central last evening. The ladies of the Soldiers' Home had ten long tables spread and well filled with everything that a hungry soldier would relish. The men arrived about 8 o'clock and were heartily greeted as they entered the Hall. Arrangements had been made for seating the entire number, 321, and they were all served promptly and faithfully by the ladies.

After supper the men were commanded by the Colonel to retain their seats. The President of the Soldiers' Home, in behalf of the lady managers, most cordially welcomed them, and feelingly and appropriately alluded to the pleasure it afforded all good citizens to do anything in their power for the soldiers who have done and are doing so much for us. The entertainment was but a slight token of our esteem for the brave boys whose record we have scanned with pride, and having crowned themselves with laurels of victory they will everywhere meet with a hearty welcome.

Col. L. M. Wood, replied in behalf of the regiment, heartily thanking the ladies of the Soldiers' Home for this unexpected and very timely and most acceptable entertainment. They had but a moment to remain—had expected to march from one depot to the other, but when the messenger told him upon his arrival that the ladies had a supper in waiting, the men all voted in favor of running the risk of losing the train—they must not disappoint the ladies.

About two years ago this regiment passed through Chicago to the war—now they return with but 302 men and nineteen officers, but *every man has re-enlisted*, and we now go back as veteran volunteers, determined to stand by the old flag so long as there is a rebel left. The regiment will report to the Governor at Madison, and under him be re-organized and filled up—then return again to active service on the battle fields. Words could not express the gratitude of the hungry, fatigued soldiers for this timely and sumptuous entertainment—could not have been better, or in better taste. As the train was waiting he could not say more, and concluded by again thanking the ladies.

A citizen present proposed three cheers for the regiment, which was given with a will. This was replied to by the 320 men, giving three rousing cheers for the Ladies of the Soldiers' Home, after which they were formed in line and took up their line of march for the Northwestern depot, the ladies and citizens present singing "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

The following is a roster of the regiment:

Colonel—L. M. Ward.
Lieut. Colonel—James W. Polleys.
Major—Asa Harden.
Adjutant—John M. Reid.
Quartermaster—Newton Clark.
Assistant Surgeon—Francis McGuire.
Chaplain—James B. Rodgers.
Company A—*Captain*, E. F. Ferris; *1st Lieutenant*, Chas. T. Williams; *2d Lieutenant*, Henry W. Durand.
Company B—*2d Lieutenant*, Sydney B. Carpenter.
Company C—*1st Lieutenant*, John E. Fosser.
Company D—*1st Lieutenant*, A. M. Watson; *2d Lieutenant*, Timothy O'Brien.
Company E—*Captain*, W. J. Henry; *1st Lieutenant*, Benj. F. Goodwin; *2d Lieutenant*, D. C. A. Ramsdall.
Company F—*1st Lieutenant*, O. F. Cooley; *2d Lieutenant*, Reuben Wheeler.
Company G—*Captain*, F. H. Magdeburg; *1st Lieutenant*, Orrin R. Potter; *2d Lieutenant*, Marion S. Lake.
Company H—*Captain*, C. M. O. Mansfield; *2d Lieutenant*, E. N. Moore.
Company I—*Captain*, C. R. Johnson; *1st Lieutenant*, A. J. Marley.
Company K—*Captain*, Ogden W. Fox; *1st Lieutenant*, Henry B. Blackett.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Record of Cases in the Law Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge Gary.—McClosky vs. Anthony C. Hesing.

This was an action of trespass against the defendant, as late Sheriff, for the recovery of damages for the seizure of a stock of goods on their transit from New York to Iowa. The defence set up was that the sale of goods to plaintiff by Cyrus M. Belamy, his brother, against whom the defendant, as Sheriff, held several executions, was fraudulent. A very large amount of testimony was taken, the trial lasting three days.

The case went to the jury on Friday evening, after having been summed up in an able manner by all of the counsel. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,417. E. H. Brackett, for plaintiff; Sidney Smith and E. A. Storrs for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before the full bench sitting in Banc.*

No. 218. McLosky vs. Hesing—Verdict for pliff $2,417.54. Def't moves for a new trial.

No. 3. Chicago Marine and Fire Ins. Co. vs. Lind—Judgment for pliff's $2,718.64.

No. 372. Quackenboss vs. Hesing—Judgment for deft's one cent.

No. 512. Perin vs. Burnett et al—New trial awarded on payment of costs.

No. 488. Hesing vs. Bodemeyer et al—Judgment for pliff $422.42 Appeal prayed for and allowed. Bond in $900.00 to be filed in 30 days.

No. 483. Engelke vs. Muirhead—Dismissed by stipulation, filed and jury discharged.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.*

No. 432. Kennedy vs. Sweet et al—Trial resumed; case given to the jury.

No. 498. (Chancery.) Schuster vs. Schuster—Decree entered.

No. 544. (Chancery.) Higgins et al. vs. Felker—Motion to dissolve injunction and dismiss bill. Decree and one week allowed deft to plead, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—An appreciative public will be glad to learn that the judicious reform inaugurated by Miss Laura Keene, in giving prominence to the legitimate drama, will be continued at McVicker's Theatre. For this purpose the manager has engaged the services of Miss Charlotte Thompson, who, although a stranger to Chicago audiences, has established an excellent reputation in other cities, as a discriminating delineator of character in the higher walks of the legitimate drama. She will make her debut this (Monday) evening as Julia, in Knowles' famous play of The Hunchback, a character in which her friends claim for her the highest powers and an appreciative understanding not second to any actress now on the American stage.

—Miss Laura Keene, Mr. Levick and Mr. Peters closed their engagement on Saturday night. During their stay here they have won golden opinions, and may be classed as Chicago favorites, open to a cordial greeting whenever they chance to come to the Garden City again. The lady in particular, by the correct, chaste and lady-like personation of the best characters of the legitimate drama, has done much to arrest a vitiated taste which was gaining popularity among the habitues of the theatre; and for this she deserved high commendation.

—We see by the Milwaukee papers that Mr. McVicker goes with his company to that city, to occupy the Academy of Music, on the 21 of February next, for a season of ten nights. His principal star will be Mr. Daniel Bandmann, the distinguished Anglo-German tragedian, who, we doubt not, will create a sensation among the Milwaukeeans, and more especially those of the Anglo-German persuasion, who largely abound in that locality. This movement of Mr. McVicker's we suppose is made to give room in his theatre for Grau's opera troupe, who are expected here at the period named.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—Mr. A. T. Stone, who is a paroled Vicksburg prisoner, will speak to the people of this city, at Bryan Hall, on Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week. Mr. Stone was inside the fortifications of Vicksburg during the memorable forty-five days' siege, which ended in the greatest victory on record, to our army. Mr. Stone is a Northerner by birth, but was for many years a resident of the South, was compelled to join the rebel army, although an unwavering Union man. He has the capacity and resources to give an entertaining lecture, and we trust our people will turn out largely to hear him.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.—Mrs. Kloss will commence a second series of Classical Chamber Concerts, at the Musical Union Hall, on Saturday evening, the 23d inst. She will be assisted by Mrs. Bostwick, Hans Balatka and Dr. Fessel. The popularity of the first series was such as will be certain to insure a cordial response from the refined musical public to the coming series. The programme is a very choice one, embracing Trio in G major, by Beethoven; Cavatina from Don Giovani; Duo Sonato, in C minor, by Beethoven; Italian Concerto, by Sebastian Bach; etc.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The third of the series of Philharmonic concerts will be given at Bryan Hall this (Monday) evening. The Society, in addition to the splendid orchestra, will have the assistance of Mrs. Kloss and Miss Sells. The programme, which will be found in the amusement column, is one of the very best that has been offered for popular appreciation.

MUSICAL UNION.—In consequence of the Philharmonic Concert on Monday evening, the rehearsal of the Chicago Musical Union will be postponed until Tuesday, Mr. Dye having kindly consented to change evenings in the use of the hall. The rehearsal will positively take place on Tuesday evening.

THE MASQUERADE.—The managers inform us that enough tickets have been sold for the grand masquerade ball at Bryan Hall, next Wednesday evening, to insure a large attendance. Of course the proper discrimination has been made in the sale of tickets, that they should get into the hands of none but the most respectable people. None others can be admitted. Word comes to us that the Tremont House *Fantastics*, to the number of a score or more, guests and boarders of that famous hotel, and a like number of *Miserables*, from the stylish Sherman, will be present. It will be no "side show," this masquerade, depend upon it. The right kind of men are engaged in perfecting the arrangements, and they are not familiar with the word "fail." The horse cars on all the lines, will run until 3 o'clock a. m., to carry the masqueraders home at that early hour.

CHAMPION CIRCUS.—The Circus opens a new budget to-night, and it will be continued for the week. For the first time will be performed the equestrian drama of Don Quixote, or the Adventures of a Knight Errant. Mr. James Robinson will take the part of Sancho Panza—Mr. L. Rivers, Don Quixote. The drama will be followed by the brilliant pageant of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, which has drawn large crowds during the past week. In this the whole troupe will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—New novelties are offered to the patrons of the Academy to-night—the Ethiopian farce of Peter Pipes, or the Man About Town. Also the "Bull Run Survivors," "A Big Thing on Ice," &c., altogether making as attractive a bill as has yet been presented to the patrons of this popular establishment.

VARIETIES.—Tony Pastor will appear every night the present week. He has proved an excellent card for the managers, and they hold on to him. The other members of the company will do their part to furnish amusement for those who may go there to see.

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS.—The 52d regiment of Illinois volunteers arrived in Chicago about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained on the road. The regiment was expected to have arrived on Saturday, and the ladies of the Soldiers' Home had spread for the boys a bounteous collation in lower Bryan Hall. The tables were kept ready till near midnight, when it was understood that they would not be needed till yesterday. The gallant boys, 394 in number, marched into the hall and satisfied their hunger, which was almost ravenous from the long detention.

About 4 o'clock the regiment left on the cars of the Galena railroad for Geneva, where it will be recruited to the maximum point before again taking the field.

A history of the regiment and its exploits, with the regimental organization, was given in the TRIBUNE of Saturday last; it need not be repeated. The regiment left Louisville, where the men were paid off, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and after various delays came in yesterday as above stated. Ere this they are doubtless at home mingling with their friends and enjoying their furlough as men only can enjoy it who have borne the brunt of the battle, the burden and heat of the day.

John Hill, a private in Company C, 52d Illinois, contributed an old rebel gun, which he had brought from rebeldom, to the Soldiers' Home Cabinet of war relics. We hope each of the returning regiments will bring something from the battle-field and deposit it in the Soldiers' Home Cabinet as a memento.

The ladies return their thanks to the Hotels, Mrs. Johnson, John Wright, Kendall's bakery, and numerous citizens for liberal contributions for the soldiers' dinners.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS.—Lieutenant Colonel Mann, who is recruiting for this gallant regiment at the office at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, has received a letter from its commander, Col. Osborne, stating that all the officers and four hundred and fifty of the rank and file have already volunteered under the late call for three years or the end of the war. This number constituting three-fourths of the entire regiment had already volunteered before the 5th of January, and under the act of Congress extending the time for the payment of bounties, it is reasonable to presume the whole regiment may yet be induced to re-enter the service. The regiment will return home shortly to reorganize and recruit.

This is the only Illinois regiment serving under General Gilmore and is understood to be the banner regiment of that corps of the army. It was first in at Fort Wagner, and no other regiment has yet presented so large a number of men for a renewed term of service. Col Mann, who is busily and successfully engaged in his recruiting duties, makes a war speech to-night at Waukegan.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Curtis Beverly, a Freshman student of the Chicago University, was apparently well on Friday last, and recited with his class. He was taken sick on Friday evening, and died on Saturday evening. His remains were taken to his parents, at Elgin, last night. It is remarkable that this is the fourth death in one family within a year—all from scarlet fever. This young man suffered an attack a few months since, from scarlet fever, and it is believed his death was from the effects of that attack still lurking in his system. This is the third University student buried from the University within three weeks. Giles H. Spring, who died from the effects of a runaway on the avenue—died a few days afterwards; Wm. Goodman, brother of Edw. Goodman, of the *Christian Times*; and now Mr. Beverly. Let it not be inferred from this that the location of the Institution is unhealthy—there is no more healthy locality in the State.

Mr. Goodman was studying for the Foreign Missions. When he realized that he must die, and that his life could not be devoted to the cause, he made a will donating two-thirds of his property to his favorite cause—Foreign Missions, and the remainder to private charities of the city—his little library which he had collected, to the Berean Society.

CHICAGO DAILY RECORD.—We understand the publisher of this useful *seasonable* little paper is preparing for its issue during the three months of the coming spring. Previous to the fall of 1862 when Mr. O'Donoghue, the energetic and enterprising proprietor of the *Daily Record*, commenced publishing it, our merchants and business community needing a Hotel Arrival List, were dependent on the spasmodic efforts of various parties who through some cause or other never succeeded, but usually collapsed about the busiest part of the season, when a report of arrivals was most useful. By the satisfactory and safe mode of publishing adopted by O'Donoghue, success has crowned his efforts, and we as well as our wholesale merchants, look for the *Record* as one of our regular daily papers during the months requiring its issue.

For three consecutive seasons our Job Department has printed the *Daily Record*, and we therefore have an intimate knowledge of the proprietor's mode of doing business. We know how many copies he promises to print, and how he says they are distributed; and we know that he lives up to his word in every particular, and faithfully practices what he preaches. We consider the daily publication of a full and correct report of the arrivals at our city hotels a most important aid to our wholesale merchants, during the spring and fall, as well as its being a demonstrative evidence of the immense travel centering in Chicago. The *Daily Record's* reports are full, correct, and up to as late an hour as it is possible to have them. We commend it to our wholesale merchants as a valuable little paper.

THE COLORED REGIMENT.—We stated a few days since that funds were needed to pay the preliminary expenses of organizing the First Regiment of Illinois Colored Volunteers. The expenses of recruiting agents, railroad fares of recruits to this city, and various other incidental items, must be paid before the soldier can be sworn in, after which the Government pays all expenses. Funds may be handed or sent to Frederick Tuttle, A. H. Burley and Alfred Cowles, who have consented to attend to, and audit, their disbursement. Mr. Cowles will be found at the TRIBUNE office. The subscriptions thus far made and paid, are as follows:

Tribune Company	$500
J. Young Scammon	100
E. H. Aikin	100
Wm. Jones	25
Cash	10
Cash	10
Cash	100
Cash	100
Cash	20
Cash	50
F. Tuttle	10
Cash	5
	$1 0[illegible]

Probably twice as much more will be needed before Chicago has done her share in the organization of the regiment. Nearly all the money above acknowledged has been spent in recruiting the hundred and twenty-five colored troops who have been already sent to Quincy. They count so many for Cook county in any draft that may hereafter occur. All of them have been promptly paid the hundred dollars bounty offered by the city and county, and colored men will continue to be so paid as long as the money lasts. Let them therefore step forward at once, and fill up the ranks. Will not our substantial men at once furnish the means to complete the organization of the "First Regiment of Illinois Colored Volunteers." The thing can be done in a very short time, if all the friends of the measure would act vigorously and in concert.

WILBUR'S PHYSICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE MAP OF ILLINOIS.—Prof. Wilbur, Secretary of the State Natural History Society, has just published a new map, showing "All the Townships, Sections, Railroads, Stations, &c., exhibiting in colors the Geological features of the State, also, its Climatology and Botany, with Topographical and Statistical tables, Political Divisions, &c., &c." It is the result of five years constant labor, during which the author has visited every part of the State, and is, in all respects, the most complete and useful map of Illinois ever published. The physical features of the State are expressed in beautiful colors, and that kind of knowledge so long sought for by our citizens,—the Geological and Mineralogical systems of the State,—the range and distribution of arborescent-vegetation; the quantity of rain and snow, in inches, falling in any portion of the State during the year. The system of water-sheds or Drainage; the altitude or height of all points, in feet, above low water at Cairo, and also above and below the Lake Michigan level; the amount and distribution of heat, for any district in winter and summer; these, and many other facts, interesting to everybody, but especially so to our agriculturists and horticulturists, Mr. Wilbur's map represents in a very attractive manner.

It meets the wants also of business men. It will be distributed throughout the State by agents during the year. Mr. Isaac A. Pool, No. 17 Clark street, is agent for this city and county.

Such a work has long been wanted in our schools—where more attention is paid to the physical geography of Switzerland than our own State because we have lacked facilities.

Every school-room, business office and family should have a copy of this map. We predict for Prof. Wilbur's complete and comprehensive map a large sale.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—We notice with pleasure the recent introduction, in Chicago, of a new instrument called the "American Organ," the work of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, which is immeasurably superior to the reed instruments of former days; it contains several features novel and peculiar. Among these is the "tremolo stop," an attachment producing an effect which, for sweetness and pathos, is impossible to describe. The instrument is a rare combination of strength and sweetness, capable of perfect gradation in power and expression, and admitting of the most rapid execution. It is for sale by W. W. Kimball, No. 142 Lake street. The most flattering notices have been received, for some of which we refer to the advertisement of Mr. K., in another column.

THE SOUP HOUSE.—The soup house established at No. 50 Washington street by the Ladies' Loyal League, only a week ago, has already served soup to five hundred and sixty-five poor persons. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged by the lady directors:

J. K. Botsford, chopping knife; H. C. Cleves, salt and pepper; Harlor & Leonard, 400 soup-tickets; Journal for printing; W. H. Rand, for printing; Dunlap, Sewel & Spaulding, Butler & Hunt, for paper; Mr. Samuel Evans, one dollar; Mrs. Terry, fifty cents; meat, vegetables and bread, from Mrs. Wood; Mackway, basket meat; Bulwinkle, 40 lbs meat; one dozen plates from Burley & Tyrell.

THE POLICE COURT.—About the usual routine of business was passed through by the Police Magistrate on Saturday. Edward Cannion was charged with being drunk and disorderly—was at the Academy of Music, and refused to take his hat off—said he "was a serenader himself, and knew his biz"—paid $5. Sarah McCormick for being drunk and disorderly on Wells street—fined $5. Thomas Mullen, for vagrancy, $15 and costs. Adam Hauch, charged with assault and battery, inflicted upon Edward and Susan Solan, in a Clark street saloon near Archer road—fined $5 and costs.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—John Peterson, a workman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was accidentally killed, in the town of Barrington, on the 13th inst., by having his head crushed while in the act of assisting in jacking up some cars that had been previously wrecked. An inquest was held by Homer Willmarth, J. P., the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, attaching no blame to any one.

A ROGUE SENT HOME.—Officer Strochel yesterday arrested a fellow named George Keagan on a requisition from Buffalo, where he had been passing counterfeit money. He was sent back last evening.

MILWAUKEE NAVIGATION.—A correspondent informs us that in the winter of 1839 and '40 Messrs. [illegible] Green & Co. cut out the Milwaukee, which had sprung a leak over on the east shore, up the Chicago river from below Rush street to the dry dock at Miller & Bro's, above Chicago avenue, with intensely cold weather, but with ice a good deal less than 20 inches, and that that was believed to be the first extensive case of "midwinter" navigation attempted in this city. He doubts the statement that a vessel was cut out at Milwaukee through ice 22 inches in thickness. The item in question was clipped from a Milwaukee paper.

MOTHERLY AFFECTION.—A girl about ten years old fell down in a fit yesterday afternoon at the Washington Skating Park. She was duly cared for and a messenger dispatched to her mother; the only reply the dame vouchsafed to the informant was: "well, why do you not bring her home? I shall not go after her."

THE BAPTISMAL RITE.—The ordinance of Baptism by immersion was administered by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., to four persons last evening, in the First Baptist Church, who were thus admitted into fellowship with the Church. The edifice was well filled.

Other Home Questions.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—Now that the people seem to be awake in the matter of Public Schools, would it not be well to inquire if it pays to force a change of teachers as often as has been done of late in this city.

How many more bitter lessons of experience is it necessary for the people to have, such as they have had from these changes of teachers, especially of principals?

Does it pay to risk the chances of such scenes as have occurred in some of our large schools where incompetent teachers have taken the place of old and experienced men, who left because they could do better in some other business?

Is it going to pay to lose three or four of the oldest and most experienced men in our school, men who have given entire satisfaction for several years? Your teachers feel that they cannot live under the present rate of pay, and some have already made their arrangements to leave and others are about to do so.

A diploma from any college, a wagon load of letter recommendations, or a dray load of brass are no warranty of success as a principal of one of our schools. We want men of fine ability, good education, extensive knowledge of human nature excellent business qualifications, and a very large stock of good common sense. Such men are not to be half paid to occupy these positions at the present salaries paid our teachers.

Teachers must expect to bear their share of the burdens of the day, and we understand that a comparatively small increase will suffice to prevent these changes, and all trouble attendant upon such circumstances.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home, No. 45 Randolph street, during the last 24 hours:

Illinois—F. Boyd, A, 58th; J. H. Snell, H, do; O. N. Corner, C, 36th; D. Parker, 105th.

Wisconsin—F. Foreman, B, 14th; C. W. Withrow, K, 30th; J. Halman, K, do; W. B. Waters, E, 30th; S. Johnson, H, 37th; J. Dixon, 5th bat.; S. B. W. Stout, do; S. J. Graham, do; S. A. Haley, do; J. C. Hall, do; Capt. McDonald, do; G. W. Slaner, do; B. W. Coats, do; F. C. Webster, do; H Loomis, do; F. Bast, do; G. Beedy, do; F. Block, do; S. Bradley, do; O. S. Bridges, do; C. Bentliff, do; E. J. Banck, do; C. C. Cunningham, do; J. Dale, do; J. Davis, do; W. C. Dunn, do; J. B. Dunn, do; J. W. Dunn, do; W. K. Forsyth, do; T. Gray, do; D. Gundy, do; D. Hastings, do; G. N. Hamilton, do; S. A. Henrickson, do; J. Hill, do; J. Hoffman, do; S. Hutchin, do; C. A. Jewell, do; A. Kniphiski, do; J. Sanborn, do; J. Mack, do; E. McBride, do; A. Martin, do; J. Nelson, do; J. Orvis, do; Wm. Richardson, do; C. H. Robinson, do; J. Shafer, do; F. Sissen, do; J. Stiff, do; J. Stiff, do; J. W. Thompson, do; Wm. Verity, do; C. C. Vanmeter, do; M. Ward, do; P. Williams, do; D. Wart, do; J. P. Warrick, do; J. Warrick, do; O. Warrick, do; S. R. Warrick, do; W. H. Wetty, do; F. Young, do; T. Garr, 135th I. C.; D. Yauremburg, 5th; P. Devine, Co. I, 24th; M. Logan, Co. D, 24th; J. W. Smith, Co. F, 8th.

LOCAL MATTERS.

'A FAST FREIGHT LINE AT RAILROAD RATES.—The United States Express Company have established a fast Freight Line from New York and Boston to all points in the West, by which freight is dispatched at regular railroad rates. This line is particularly advantageous for transporting merchandise that will not bear the regular express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary freight trains. The reputation of the U. S. Express Company for promptness and fidelity is a sufficient guaranty that the "Great Western Dispatch" will prove to the public all that it is represented. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

UNION LEAGUE.—An election of officers of League No. 1 will take place at Warner's Hall, Monday evening, 18th instant.

POWERS' ACADEMY OF THE NEW GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, 116 and 118 Randolph street, (opposite the Museum.)—A place of amusement and a school of health and strength. Classes for the second session will be formed this week, beginning on Monday evening. jaly17-u291-2t

☞ Dr. W. J. Lawrence, Dentist, has removed from 99 Lake street to No 93 Washington street, and taken the splendid dental rooms formerly occupied by the late Dr. S. T. Creighton. ja15-u250-3t

☞ Dr James, specialist in the treatment of any chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, and diseases of a private nature, cures them without mercury, iodine potash, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer for all cutaneous, contagious diseases. Organic weakness, brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditary, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all the deplorable train of symptoms, treated and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James has been practicing in the above specialty in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States, in this specialty for the last three years in this city, (Chicago.)

In the last fifteen years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States.

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential. jan16-u251-1t

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation. jan18-u255-2tw&r-d&w.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago. jay18-d0-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. no22-r677-3m

DIED.

In this city on Friday, January 15th, WILLIAM B. McGEORGE, aged 26 years.

In this city on Sunday, January 17th, HARRY LABNARD, only child of George H. and Minnie L. Cushing, aged 13 months.

Funeral at the house of his parents, No. 219 North Lasalle street, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New York, Boston and Providence papers please copy.

In this city, Friday, Jan. 15th, ANNA THOMSON, infant daughter of Lucius G. and Susan D. Tuttle, aged 10 months and 7 days.

On the 15th inst., ANNIE M., wife of Wm. F. Fleetwood and daughter of G. E. Hosmer, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 251 Ontario street, on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ New York papers will please copy.

In Minneapolis, Minn., on the 9d inst., ANN ELIZA, wife of Edwin Blackman, of this city, aged 42 years.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	6:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	6:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	6:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	6:45 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Saturdays only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	3:25 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	6:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accomodation	3:10 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	6:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	9:30 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:30 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p. m.	6:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	11.15 p. m.	11:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. Mondays excepted.

Lost.

LOST.—Broke loose from a cutter on Saturday night, near Hyde Park, a BLACK HORSE, harness, set of bells and [illegible]. The finder will please deliver him at MIKE POLLINGTON'S Livery Stable, Wabash avenue, where he will be amply rewarded. ja18-1t

LOST—On Sunday night last, a large Sorrel Mare, white face, right fore leg white up to the knee, with cutter and harness. The horse had a white stripe in face. Whoever will deliver the horse and cutter at Stall No. 2, North Market, or give information where it can be found, will be suitably rewarded. WM. LEWIS.

CHARLES FREDERICK LONG, Late of Portsmouth, England, by inquiring at SWEENY'S HOTEL, New York, will hear of his brother, ALFRED SHARLEY LONG.

Wants.

WANTED—By a respectable girl, [illegible], a situation to [illegible] or to do general work. Address [illegible], Tribune office. ja18-u288-1t

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $150 a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and SCHEDULE EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS of the UNITED STATES. Apply to J. E. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 1 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 2204. ja18-u289-3t

WANTED—By Ward & Stanford Bros., Real Estate Agents, 114 Randolph street, to purchase three or four good houses in the West Division, for removal. We have a number of good residences for sale. $5000 to loan for sixty or ninety days, at ten per cent. We have a very fine Farm in Kenosha County, Wisconsin to trade for available property in Chicago. ja18-u290-1t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Clerk, either in a dry goods or grocery store, by a man who has had seven years experience in the trade. Address "P R," Tribune office. ja18-u285-3t

WANTED—A home for a very bright boy, aged seven years. Also, employment for wages, in the city or country, for three boys aged 17 years. Apply from 1½ to 4 P. M., at the office of Ministry at Large, 177 Randolph street, 2d floor. ja18-u286-1t

WANTED—A situation by an experienced Engineer. Can do all repairing on machinery. Address "ENGINEER," Bristol, Elkhart County, Indiana, for one week. ja18-u280-3t

WANTED—Correspondence. A descendant of poor but moderately honest parents, desires to correspond with a number of ladies, with a view to matrimony when this war is over. For further particulars address "A. P. M.," 1st Battalion, Pioneer Brigade, Chattanooga. P. S.—None over fifty need write. Photographs exchanged, if desired. ja18-u287-1t

WANTED—A Lady Teacher from Boston, with ample testimonials, and a gentleman teacher, graduate of an Eastern College, desire to teach in the West. Address C. S. MACREADING, School Commissioner, Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. ja18-u282-2t

WANTED—A few boarders can be accommodated near the northwest corner of Polk and Sherman streets, third door west on Polk street, south side. ja17-u283-1t

WANTED—A Partner with from $2,500 to $3,000 in the Retail Grocery and Provision Business, where there is already a large business established, and the very best location in the city. For further particulars address "T L B," Post Office Box 4137. ja17-u270-3t

WANTED—An active or silent Partner to engage in a long established and well paying business. One that can furnish from $2,000 to $10,000 can hear of a good chance by addressing Post Office Box 2156, with real name, stating when and where they can be seen. ja17-u272-3t

WANTED—One second-hand Woodworth Machine, in good order. Address Post Office Box 3602, Chicago. ja17-u268-3t

WANTED—A Partner in the Printing and Newspaper business. A gentleman possessing either a practical knowledge of the printing business together with good business qualifications, or available talent as an editor, can purchase a half interest in a Kansas news journal and Job Office, established in 1856 at the present capital of the State. For terms, references and other information, address (inclosing references, &c.) "Box 152, Topeka, Kansas." ja17-u253-3t

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, up-stairs, 134 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box 3565, Chicago, Ill. ja4-t261-1t

WANTED—A young Lawyer, who has been about four years in practice in a New England State, who comes to this city to locate in the practice of law, wishes to form a connection with a lawyer here, or to go into an office on some terms for a while, as it will take time to become acquainted with the practice here. He will expect but a small compensation at present. The best of testimonials furnished and references to Lawyers in this city. Address P. O. Drawer 6031. ja17-u233-3t

WANTED—To complete the 1st Battalion Yates Sharpshooters to a Regiment, one entire new company, and 60 men to complete a company now being raised; also, 60 men to fill up old companies. Parties desirous of enlisting in this branch of the service have now an opportunity such as will not be offered again. 40 men will entitle a man to a Captaincy, 30 to a First Lieutenancy and 20 a Second Lieutenancy. Commissions issued before leaving the State. For further information apply by letter or otherwise to Capt. M. W. MANNING, Springfield, Ill., or to Adjutant General FULLER. ja17-u249-3t

WANTED—To lease a House of ten or twelve rooms, well located and suitable for a boarding house. Please address "S S F," Tribune office. jy17-u267-3t

WANTED—A man from each County in the Northwest, to manufacture and sell one of the best selling articles ever sold in the United States—an article that can be sold to nearly every family in the land, and no farmer will do without. One dollar's worth can be made in ten minutes at a cost of 15 cents, leaving a clear profit of nearly 600 per cent. Any person, male or female, possessed of ordinary energy, can clear from $3 to $7 per day by manufacturing and selling this article. Full instructions furnished on receipt of $1, and exclusive control given of county or counties desired. Persons out of employment, or those working on small salaries, can make good wages by spending four or five hours daily in selling this article. Letters containing $1 in currency [illegible] prompt [illegible]. Address C. H. STEARNS, Post Office Box 4285, Chicago. ja15-u251-3t

WANTED—A Partner with two to three thousand dollars, to take interest in a first-class hotel. One who can take charge of the office and keep the books. Good references will be required. Address for two weeks "M P O," Post Office Box 3607. ja15-u237-4t

WANTED—A first-class Salesman in a retail clothing house, who has served in similar establishments, and who can give good and satisfactory reference in regard to ability and character. A permanent situation and a good salary offered. Address Post Office Box 67, Jacksonville, Ill. ja16-u231-3t

WANTED.—Volunteers who will be paid the largest bounty. The undersigned will recruit for the 44th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which regiment is commanded by experienced officers and has served with honor. $402 will be paid to new recruits and $302 to veterans, of which $75 will be paid cash on being mustered into service. ☞ Offices at Ostendorf's Saloon, No. 219 Randolph street, at 141 North Clark street, and at [illegible] Saloon, corner of [illegible] street and Stewart avenue. G. FREYSLEBEN, Captain and Recruiting Officer. ja15-u230-6t

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich. ja15-u219-3t

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. For circulars terms &c. send for a circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 6000 Chicago. ja15-u220-3t

WANTED—Immediately, five Coppersmiths at Fullager & Smeeth's Copper Shop. Good wages paid. Corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. West Side, opposite West Market. ja15-u214-3t

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD, printed on heavy paper, Imperial Quarto, 51 pages, Maps, &c., finely colored and handsomely bound, and is the cheapest Atlas in the world. Also the new Territory of Idaho, and the new State of Western Virginia. Sole right to Counties given to Agents. Private circular sent on receipt of stamp, by H. H. LANDON, Agent for the Northwest, 92 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja15-u213-1m

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month is now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or five for $1, mailed in a nice tube, post-paid, to any part of the country, by H. H. LANDON, Agent, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. de21-t451-1m

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. oc5-s619-6m

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Lots West of Union Park. 88 ft. on s. w. cor. Paulina and Warren Sts. 50 ft. on n. w. cor. Paulina and Madison. 50 ft. on n. w. cor. Washington and Robey. 101 ft. on Washington st. west of Robey. 50 ft. on Madison west of Randolph. For sale by A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. ja17-u271-3t

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Coal Land. I have for sale 16 acres of very valuable coal land lying immediately on the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, worth $100.00 per acre, which I desire to sell for cash, or exchange for a city dwelling on lease lot, or a good lot worth $1,600. Satisfactory city reference given. It is a fortune to any one able to mine it, or to hold title perfect. Address G. F., Box 568, Chicago P. O. ja17-u260-3t

FOR SALE—Farms. A Farm of 160 acres in McHenry county, Illinois, 3 miles from railroad station.
A farm of 80 acres near Palatine Station, Cook county Illinois, 26 miles from Chicago.
A farm of 132 acres in Lake county, 5 miles from Barrington Station, Northwestern Railroad.
A stock farm of 880 acres in Edgar county, Illinois.
A farm of 364 acres in Lee county, Illinois, near Dixon.
A farm of 214 acres in DeKalb county, Illinois, near Sycamore.
A number of tracts of Illinois lands.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ja17-u274-3t

FOR SALE—A Lot on Carpenter street, near the corner of Lake, with a large dwelling house, two story barn [illegible], fit for a factory or packing house, and a three story brick building is offered for sale on long time. Only a small amount is required in cash. Apply to CALVIN DEWOLF. ja13-u217-3w

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or tenants. Also, lots on Wilson and Maxwell streets near Canal street. Price $600. Terms, $100 down balance on five years time, if desired. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street. ja8-u227-1m

FOR SALE—Choice Residence and Business Property for sale. Marble fronts on the following streets: on Wabash, centrally located, for $16,000, on North LaSalle; on West Washington, near the Park, etc. Also a Milwaukee brick house and barn on Fourth avenue, cheap; a moderate priced home on North Lasalle; and other like property in all the Divisions. Several choice corners on the avenues near the Lake, and one lot on Michigan avenue near Twelfth, full depth for $6,250. [illegible] etc., etc. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Marble front on South Clark street, north east corner of Clark and Monroe. Other lots on South Clark, north of Monroe. Business houses on Lake, Randolph, etc. etc. Some of this property yields now 7 per cent. ground rent on the price asked. Lasalle street opposite Metropolitan Hall, renting for 10 per cent. on cost. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall. ja15-u219-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm of 218 acres—60 acres of timber, and 158 acres of good rolling prairie under good cultivation, with a good house, barn, orchard, and plenty of living water on it. Located in the town of Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill., two miles from Wayne Station, six miles from Elgin and thirty miles from Chicago. [illegible] Address R. RENSHAW, Wayne Station, Du Page Co.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, [illegible] tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others; churches, schools and good society. It is now the most improving place East or West. Hundreds are settling and building. The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers containing reports and giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies. oc23-s93-6m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A new brick house on Wabash avenue, near Eighth street, with fourteen rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to EDWIN HUNT, 84 Lake street.

TO RENT—On Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, two suits of three rooms each; also several suits of two rooms each, furnished with water, closets and Gas. [illegible] Halls with ante-rooms attached, suitable for Lodge purposes. Also a high Basement, [illegible], suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also a store on State street [illegible], well adapted for a grocery business. [illegible]

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
—OF—
CHICAGO.
Third Concert—Fourth Season,
AT BRYAN HALL,
Monday Evening, Jan. 18, 1864.

PROGRAMME.

1. Symphony in B major, opus [illegible] Robert Schumann
2. Aria from Gemma di Vergy [illegible] MISS SELLS.
3. Concerto in G minor, opus [illegible] for Piano, with accompaniment of Orchestra [illegible] MRS. KLOSS.
4. Fantasie on themes from Gounod's Faust [illegible]
5. Cavatina from der Freischutz [illegible] MISS SELLS.
6. Ballad in G Minor, for Piano [illegible] MRS. KLOSS.
7. Jubilee Overture [illegible]

CONDUCTOR, HANS BALATKA.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

FIRST GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
AT BRYAN HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 20th, 1864.

Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band.

Ample arrangements for refreshments have been made in the lower hall. No pains or expense will be spared to make this

The Grand Ball of the Season.

Tickets $1 each; to be obtained at the Tremont, Sherman and Briggs Houses, and at the hall on the evening of the ball.

Costumes in any quantity and variety can be obtained at Mrs. Conn's, 138 North Clark street.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY "SVEA," Will be held at Bryan Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1864. Tickets One Dollar. ☞ Music by the Light Guard Band.

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager.

TONY PASTOR
Every Night.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. F. McDONALD.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Pit ... [illegible]
Dress Circle and Parquette ... [illegible]
Private Boxes ... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes ... [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE, on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

The manager, always desirous of placing before the citizens of Chicago the rising Dramatic talent of the country, respectfully announces an engagement with MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON. A gifted young lady whose professional career for the past three years has been such as to warrant the belief that she will establish herself as a CHICAGO FAVORITE. This young lady modestly rests her abilities as a legitimate actress, in deference to being judged by the great TEST CHARACTERS, and will therefore appear for the first few nights of her engagement in familiar and standard plays.

Seats can be secured for the entire week.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, will be presented the celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia ... Miss Charlotte Thompson
Helen, Mrs. I. B. Phillips, Master Walter, [illegible]; Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. Reed; Modus, Mr. Myers; Fathom, Mr. McVicker.
GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with the favorite Farce of
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCKFROCK.
Tuesday—The Lady of Lyons; Pauline, Miss Charlotte Thompson.
Wednesday—The Wife; Mariana, Miss Thompson.
☞ Saturday afternoon—GRAND MATINEE.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH!
Vicksburg Within the Rebel Lines.
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Thursday and Saturday Evenings,
January 21st and 23d.

A. T. STONE, the Paroled Vicksburg Prisoner, a Northerner by birth, but for several years a resident of the extreme South, and who for his devotion to the old flag was [illegible], compelled to join the Rebel Army to save his life, and who was inside the fortifications during the MEMORABLE 45 DAYS OF THE SIEGE, will address the citizens of Chicago on the above named nights at Bryan Hall.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully requested to attend. Lectures free. The Second Lecture relates particularly to the Siege of Vicksburg.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, and on Saturday afternoon, the Equestrian Melo-Drama of
DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA;
Or, the Adventures of a Knight Errant and the Exploits of his Squire, SANCHO PANZA.

Jas. Robinson, the Champion; Burrows and Rivers; Wm. Sparkes, and all the regular Champion Troupe, in new startling and standard acts. The last week of Brilliant Days of Louis XIV, or the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Admission—Dress Circle (all chairs) 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents. Social Circle, 25 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, and every evening during the week. First week of the Ethiopian Farce of Peter Pipes, or the Man About Town. [illegible] week of the Bull Run Survivors. First week of The Old Tom Cat. First week of A Big Thing on Ice. Miss Lucinda's Lovers; Our Home, Chicago; Good-bye Little Nell; Don't you cry so, Norah, darling, &c. Will be produced next week, with new scenery, properties, machinery, &c., a new and original Pantomime, by Edwin Kelly, True Love Never Runs Smooth. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Seats secured through the day 50 cents. Private Boxes $3 00. E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Gas and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & [illegible], Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

BY H. ALEXANDER—100 Dearborn street. Ladies' and Children's [illegible] Shoes, Shirt Bosoms Coats and Pantaloons, [illegible] At Auction, Tuesday morning, 19th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The stock of a dealer relinquishing business will be sold [illegible].

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.

LARGE SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
Curtain Goods, Mirrors, Office Furniture, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, a large assortment of chamber suits, in rosewood, oak and walnut, marble top bureaus and washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, parlor suits, in crimson and green plush, and hair cloth, tete-a-tetes, sofas, rocking chairs, easy chairs, extension dining tables, cane and wood seat chairs, spring beds, mattresses, office furniture, &c.

Also, a large assortment of curtain goods, French and German plate mirrors, in polished oak, walnut and gold gilt frames.

Also, a variety of household goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Piece Goods, Hats, Mittens, Hoods, Sontags, Comforters, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., at [illegible] street corner of Franklin, at 9½ o'clock A. M. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and [illegible] 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. [illegible] G street, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1863.

Locomotive Engines and Railroad Iron for sale.

I will sell at public auction, at the Government Yard at [illegible] Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of January next, Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, [illegible] inches gauge.
About [illegible] tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
[illegible] Car Wheels.
[illegible] Car Axles.
[illegible] Wrought Iron [illegible]
[illegible] Cast [illegible]
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, etc.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Confectionery Store and Oyster Rooms will be sold cheap, now doing a good business. For particulars [illegible] No. 294½ State street.

FOR SALE—Fine Brick House on Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street. [illegible] story brick store on Lake street, [illegible] Two brick stores on Dearborn street, [illegible] Four brick houses on Clark street [illegible] to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—A Jet Black Horse, handsome as a picture, long tail, [illegible] kind and perfectly broken to [illegible]. [illegible] Stable, R. R. SHUFELDT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The product of 18,000 hogs, consisting of Lard, [illegible] and Prime Mess Pork, Clear Sides, [illegible] Shoulders, Hams in sweet pickle [illegible] drew S. Wade, at Alton, by letter or otherwise.

FOR SALE—To Broom Manufacturers. The subscriber being obliged to [illegible] his present business, [illegible] shop, tools and machines [illegible] making brooms. For particulars address [illegible] Box 3377, Chicago, Ill., or call at the corner of [illegible] and Twelfth streets.

FOR SALE—One 3 Horse [illegible] Steam Engine, also one 4 Horse Portable Engine with Trucks, suitable [illegible] manufactured by Messrs. A. N. Wood & Co. [illegible] Those in want of engines are invited to [illegible]. Also one horizontal [illegible] Drill—a first class article [illegible]. Will sell it at a great bargain. [illegible] 119 Franklin street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One large room with board can be obtained at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A Front [illegible] room with board suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen at [illegible] corner Randolph.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman with young wife will [illegible] front room, furnished [illegible] with two [illegible] private family [illegible] comforts of a home, [illegible] the room at 18 Lake street, [illegible] offer for two days. The room [illegible] from the Post Office. [illegible] board $10 per week for two.

BOARDING.—Wanted in a private family, [illegible] by two gentlemen and their wives [illegible] Address Drawer [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—In the vicinity of the Court House, a Lady's Fur [illegible] owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY!
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily delivered in city, per year ... $10.00
Daily, delivered, per week ... 20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... 9.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... 5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 6.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) ... 2.00
" 4 copies ... 7.00
" 10 copies ... 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The blue-coats are upon us in force, war-worn, well bronzed fellows, with their tattered flags, whose rents, as well as emblazonments, tell of battle adventure. The welcome they everywhere receive will assure them that the popular heart is with them. Their presence will shame or awe disloyalty into silence. Their shattered ranks must and will be speedily filled.

The excitement concerning a menaced rebel descent on Sandusky has a basis our reporter at the scene of interest well describes. The rebels are certainly collecting on the Canada shore on mischief bent, but it is even more certain that Johnson's Island is secure against their attack. It may be as well to keep a sharp look out for the safety of other exposed of our lake towns and cities.

The foreign news, elsewhere reported, is important. The Archduke Maximilian accepts the Mexican throne, and the scheme is ripe. New and important complications are inevitable, and the time is rapidly nearing when we shall have leisure, as a nation, to attend to them. Meanwhile, Maximilian will enjoy about as comfortable a seat, as if he were to sit down on the indigenous cactus of his new realm, in summer pantaloons.

From every quarter comes the news of re-enlisting veteran regiments. The gallant 36th Ills., Col. John M. Loomis, of this city, commanding, is to arrive here to-day. Our Springfield, Madison, and Indianapolis dispatches tell how the boys are received by the people.

The large number of deserters which have been and are still coming in from the rebel armies, required some rule in regard to them. Many of them are willing to enter the Federal service, if they can be put in positions and at employment which will not involve their capture. Gen. Grant has issued the order we give elsewhere, in relation to deserters, which is both humane and politic. Its circulation within the rebel lines will increase desertions.

In the same connection is given an order of General Thomas, which will possess salutary terrors for the perpetrators of guerilla murders and the neighborhoods inclined to foster them.

An army correspondent writing from Nashville states that the entire left wing of the 15th army corps, under General Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., has re-enlisted, with the exception of one regiment.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

It is now perfectly evident what is the work set for our armies in this—the third winter of the war. It is one of recuperation. Altogether the most disheartening defeat the rebels have this year to sustain is the defeat of their eager expectation of seeing our armies fall to pieces sometime next summer by expiration of terms of service. They had come to believe that the next season would be one of foreordained disaster to us from this cause, and have not scrupled to chuckle at the prospect. How gloriously have our noble veterans already defeated this hope. Regiment after regiment, in some places actually by whole corps, they have re-enlisted "to see this thing through," and thus laid the splendid framework, in solid, seasoned oak of a new army that will be in the field early in the season. Not a raw and awkward mess of men, but a magnificent body of soldiery, thoroughly leavened from our well tried war heroes, with its raw recruits so merged and mingled with experienced and trained material that the campaign these troops will open on the base of the advantages we now possess, will be the final one before which this infernal rebellion will succumb.

We can well afford to give the winter to this work, the while holding the rebels within the confines to which we have restricted them, giving them up to the sure influences for demoralization and disheartenment which will prepare them the more easily to crumble before our war power next summer.

We shall furthermore, in this interval, recruit and fit out an immense army of blacks. We have now 50,000, and by March that number will be doubled, and all muscular and stout limbed haters of the rebellion. The rebels will not fail to learn and catch new dread from these preparations we have in progress.

Meanwhile our loyal States are being liberally sprinkled over with our returning re-enlisted soldier boys, fresh from the wars, with their glories thick upon them. They will carry everywhere their muscularised loyalty, their fealty to the country tested under fire, and before this returning wave of loyalty we look to see domestic traitors slink away dumb, if not convinced. It will not be exactly safe to sneer at the Union cause when these soldier boys are about. In their hearing it will be scarcely safe to prate rebel doctrines and the praises of the rebels. A wholesome awe will fall upon the remnants of our home traitors.

And to a degree not before experienced, we look to see enlistments progress. The enthusiasm, the example of these re-enlisted heroes will be electric in effect. Their ranks will fill up rapidly with fresh men, and what volunteering under the present liberal bounties fails to do, the draft will assuredly finish, so when the re-call of these regiments to the field takes place it will be with full ranks.

The opening of the Spring campaign will be simultaneous along the whole line. There will be no pendulum warfare after this. The rebels will not swing their reinforcing columns back and forth across their domain, to meet attacks, for their convenient successes, but the ring of fire and steel will tighten at every point of contact, and the rebellion, strangled and overpowered, will yield up its miserable life. In preparation for such work, this winter is being well bestowed.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON WHISKY.

The following dispatch was sent by the agent of the Associated Press at New York or Buffalo to all the Western papers:

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1864.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., moved an amendment, taxing spirits distilled since August 31, 1863, on hand and for sale.

After debate, the amendment was agreed to.

This dispatch created a great excitement in the market, but it was deception, and looks to us to be purposely so. Here is the dispatch to the New York papers by the Associated Press reporter at Washington, and from it the New York or Buffalo reporter prepared the misleading dispatch above given.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

THE INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to increase the Internal Revenue [illegible] and for other purposes.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment so that the proviso should read: "That all spirits distilled since the 31st of August, 1863, and for sale, [illegible] 15th day of January, 1864."

Mr. Brooks (Dem., N. Y.) desired to know whether [illegible]

Mr. Stevens replied that those two articles were [illegible]

Mr. Stevens' amendment was agreed to.

[illegible]

No further action was taken on the bill.

The House then adjourned.

It will be seen that the words in italics put a wholly different construction on the matter.

The Last Copperhead Card.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the Democratic congressional caucus which passed the resolution in favor of paying the army and navy in gold or its equivalent, was attended by about twenty members, and that it was stated in the caucus, that no such move could succeed, but that it would be an excellent dodge to gain favor with the army where it was so badly needed. This is about the first case of anybody [illegible] hollow-hearted shallow dodge to make political capital.